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TREATISE

ON THE

PRONUNCIATION OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

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TREATISE

ON THE

PRONUNCIATION OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE,

Adapted for the use of Beginners,

AND FOR

STUDENTS WHO REQUIRE ONLY TO RECTIFY THEIR PRONUNCIATION.

BY GUSTAVUS NAGEL,

PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Author of The German Reader and Flowers of the German Classics; Prince Tangu; German, Indian, and English Tales, etc. etc. etc.

LONDON:
D. NUTT, 158, FLEET STREET.

1841.

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TO THE

NUMEROUS ADMIRERS

OF

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

IN ENGLAND,

THIS LITTLE VOLUME

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

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PREFACE.

Diversity of dialect is a peculiar characteristic of the German language. Its varieties have been divided into two great classes—the one termed High German (Hoch Deutsch), the other Low German (Nieder Deutsch), each existing under a multitude of modifications, the result of local and other causes. Luther, by adopting the German of Saxony in the composition of those works which rapidly acquired an almost universal circulation, gave to the Saxon dialect that preeminence which it has ever since retained. Thus, this dialect, which was originally restricted to a very small portion of Germany, has now become the sole organ of intercourse both political and social, as well as the instrument of intellectual exertion throughout this large and populous country. Some lingering remains of the modifications we have above alluded to, still retain a strong hold upon the uneducated classes; but the progress of refined education is gradually expelling them from the diction of the

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superior classes. Foreigners who have occasion to travel through the country require an accurate guide to enable them to distinguish between an impure and a correct pronunciation. To supply this desideratum is the object of the present publication, which, by fixing the pronunciation of the language upon general and invariable principles, furnishes the English student with a permanent authority in all cases of doubt.

It is, therefore, with the greatest confidence that I offer this little work to students of the German language and its literature, feeling conscious, as I do, that it is thoroughly adapted to the present state of the German language, which, from the patient labours of the great men who have adorned its philological literature during the last and the present centuries, has at length attained perfection.

The rules and principles laid down in this treatise have been framed in strict conformity with the views of the writers alluded to, and simplicity and precision, combined with the requisite explanations for meeting every contingency, is what I have carefully sought. I have constructed exercises on the pronunciation of

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the elementary sounds, for the practical application of the rules; and the accentuation is preceded by a full development of the principles of the formation of words, thus affording the student an easy and clear insight into the structure of the language, which he otherwise could only obtain from a protracted course of study.

The general directions preceding the Exercises at the close of the work, are intended to serve as a permanent guide, and they, therefore, combine in one brief view the most important practical rules dispersed throughout the Treatise. A frequent reference to this abstract, preceded by a careful study of the preliminary matter, will not fail to ensure the speedy and certain attainment of a correct and elegant pronunciation of the language.

GUSTAVUS NAGEL.

1, *Marylebone Street,*
Regent's Quadrant.

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PRONUNCIATION

OF THE

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

CHAPTER I.

THE ALPHABET OR THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS AS REPRESENTED BY THE LETTERS IN WRITING.

FIGURES		NAMES	VALUE	FIGURES		NAMES	VALUE
𝔄	a	ah	a	𝔒	o	oh	o
𝔄𝔢	ȧ	æ	a	𝔒𝔢	ȯ	œh	
𝔅	b	bay	b	𝔓	p	pay	p
𝔠	c	tsay	c	𝔔	q	koo	q
𝔇	d	day	d	𝔯	r	err	r
𝔈	e	a	e	𝔖	ſ s	ess	s
𝔉	f	eff	f	𝔗	t	tay	t
𝔊	g	ghay	g	𝔲	u	oo	u
𝔥	h	hah	h	𝔲𝔢	u̇	ooi	
𝔦	i	e	i	𝔙	v	fou	v
𝔍	j	yott	j	𝔚	w	vay	w
𝔨	k	kah	k	𝔵	x	iks	x
𝔩	l	el	l	𝔜	y	ipsilon	y
𝔪	m	emm	m	𝔷	z	tsett	z
𝔫	n	enn	n				

To which may be added the following simple sounds, which are represented by a combination of two letters in writing, namely:

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FIGURES	NAMES	VALUE
ȼ	tsay-hah	ch
ꝑ	pay-hah	ph
ß	ess-tsett	sz
ſȼ	ess-tsay-hah	sch
ꝥ	tay-hah	th

Classification and Combinations of the Elementary Sounds.

Vowels.

a, å, e, i, �y, o, ȯ, u, ů.

The å, ȯ, and ů, being produced from the a, o, and u, by an assimilation with the e, or i, are called modified sounds (Umlaute).

Diphthongs.

ai, au, åu, ei, eu, ui, oi.

Consonants.

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, ſ, t, v, w, x, y, ȝ.

Most of them are used double, as: mm, nn, ll, pp, tt, ff, ſſ, &c.; but instead of kk, ck is used and instead of ȝȝ, ʒ.

Permanent Combinations of them are:—

The ȼ, ꝑ, pf, ps, ſc, ß, ſȼ, ſt, ſp, and ꝥ.
ch, ph, pf, ps, sc, sz, sch, st, sp, and th.

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CHAPTER II.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

I.

Pronunciation of the Vowels.

Vowels are either long or short (sharp).

A Vowel is long:

1. When (according to the rules of spelling)* it closes a syllable, as: Bā-ter, Lē-ben, Ī-gel.

2. When it is followed by only one consonant in the same syllable, as: Hāb-ſucht, trāg-bar.

3. When followed by a mute h, as: Rūhm, Sōhle, māhnen.

4. When doubled, as: Sāāt, Sēēle, Mōōr.

5. The vowel i moreover is long, when joined with an e, as: vīel, Līeb, Trīeb.

Obs. 1. In many particles and monosyllabic *form-words*,† the vowels have the sharp sound, although followed by one

---

* When the length or sharpness of a vowel is to be decided, the division of syllables is, strictly taken, not to be effected according to the rules of spelling, but conformably to the principles of the formation of words; yet the first named mode of division is generally preferred, when both methods may be indifferently used as to the result. Agreeably to the principles of formation, the words: Vater, Leben, would be divided: Vat-er, Leb-en, and thus the vowels a and e, in Vat and Leb, would also be long, being followed by one consonant only.

† Words are either *notional* words or *form-words*. Notional words are

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consonant only, as: ab, ob, an, am, hin, um, im, in, mit, weg, von, vom, das, des, was, ob, man, bin, zum.

Obs. 2. In all unaccented syllables of derivation and inflexion, the sound of the vowels is weak, as: Séēlĕ; Lē-bĕn; bĕ-ſēh-ĕn.

A vowel is short (sharp):

1. When followed by a double consonant, as: bb, dd, pp, tt, ff, ß, gg, ll, mm, nn, rr, ck, tz, as: Ebbe, Widder, ſchleppen, ſchlaff, Näſſe.

2. Or when followed by two or more *different* consonants, as: rd, nd, rt, lt, ſt, &c. as: Laſt, Hand, hart, Welt, Kluft, Gunſt, Kopf.

Obs. 1. Before ch, ſch, and x (*ks*), the vowels are in some cases sharp, in others long; but most frequently sharp, as: lachen, löſchen, Hexe.

Obs. 2. When (as in some tenses of the verbs) two consonants are brought together near a vowel in consequence of elision, the vowels preserve their long sound, as: lēbt (for lēbet), the vowel e, in the second syllable being omitted; lōbt (for lōbet), lōbſt (for lobeſt); ſāgſt (for ſageſt); hābt (for habet).

Obs. 3. In some particular words the long sound of the vowels is also *exceptionally* preserved, although the latter are followed by two or more consonants, as:

Die Ārt the species, kind, manner	Der Bārs the perch
Der Bārt the beard	Der Bōrd the board
	Die Gebŭrt the birth

---

those which express real notions, as: substantives, adjectives, and verbs. *Form-words* do not express notions but only the relations which the notions bear to each other in a sentence, as: conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs.

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Das Hārz the rosin
Der Hārz the Harz (mountain)
Der Hēērd the hearth
hōchſt highest*
Der Krēbs the crab, crawfish
Die Māgd the maid-servant
Der Mōnd the moon
nächſt next
nēbſt together with, (besides)
Das Obſt the fruit
Der Pābſt the pope
Das Pfērd the horse
Der Prōpſt the provost
Der Quārz the quartz
Das Schwērt the sword
ſtēts always
Der Trōſt the comfort
Der Vōgt the bailiff
Die Wūſt the filth, trash
wüſt desert, desolate
Der Wūſtling the rake
Die Oſtern easter
zärt tender, delicate.

Pronunciation of the

a.

1. The sound of the a, when *long*, is that of the French or Italian long *a* in *pâte, amare.* The English *a*, as pronounced in *father* comes perhaps near to it; but the sound of the German a ought always to be perfectly clear and pure, neither broad, nor participating of that of any other vowel, as: Vater, Namen, Amalie, gab, Labſal.

2. The *sharp* sound of the a is equal to that of the French sharp *a* in *patte*, as: matt, Fall, Schall, ſchlaff, ſchaffen.

The sound of the English *a*, as pronounced in the word *paralysis*, appears to approximate to it.

The double a (aa) is in sound perfectly similar to the long simple a, as: Schaaf, Haar, baar.

---

* In the word: hoch, *high*, the vowel o is long, but in Hochzeit, *wedding*, it is sharp.

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ä.

1. When *long*, like the English *a* in *hare*, as: Häring, Kläger, Mähr.

2. When *sharp*, like *e* in *less*, as: läſtig, prächtig, Säfte.

Obs. In words taken from the Latin, which have in German assumed the termination tät, as: Affinität, Gravität, the ä has the sound of the English *a* in *name*.

e.

The e has four different sounds:

1. The *long* and *close*, equal to that of the English *a* in *name*, as: Jeder, Wehmuth, Reh. This sound it assumes:

a. When it is doubled, as: See, Klee, Heer, Meer.

b. In words of foreign origin, as: Planet, Poet, Prophet.

c. When standing before an h which is not followed by a consonant, as: Ehe, wehe, ſtehen, gehen, &c.

In many words it takes, however, also the close sound, though the h be followed by a consonant, as: lehnen, belehnen, ehren, lehren, kehren.

2. The *long* and *open*, similar to that of the English *a* in *hare*, or like that of the French *è* in *mère*, as: Leben, geben, Beſen. This sound it takes:

a. When standing simple (not double).

b. When not accompanied by an h, as: leben, geben, treten, Erde, Schwefel, Beſen, Frevel, &c.

In the words, edel, elend, Eſel, the radical e has however, exceptionally, the close sound.

c. When accompanied by an h, followed by a consonant, as: Kehle, fehlen; —though there are many words in which it assumes, in this case also, the close sound, as: ſehr, mehr, ehren, &c.

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3. The *sharp* and *slender*, like that of the English *e* in *melt*, as: Welt, Feld, ſchnell, denn, which it invariably takes when followed by two consonants.

Obs. The h, which in the middle of a word or syllable always lengthens the preceding vowel, does in this case not count for a consonant.

4. The *sharp* and *weak*, which it assumes in all unaccented syllables of derivation and inflexion, whether they precede or follow the radical syllable, and which is similar to that of the French acute *é*, faintly articulated, as: be=graben, ge=liebt, ent=ehren, zer=reißen, Güt=e, Freud=e.

In the final syllable en, this sound perfectly resembles the weak and indistinct sound of the English *e* in the final syllables *en* (sudd*en*, smitt*en*), as: finden, bitten, lieben, Garten.

Obs. 1. After an i the e is mute and only serves to lengthen the sound of the i, as: Lieb, Dieb (leeb, deeb).

Obs. 2. The double e (ee) has always the sound of the long and *close simple* e; but when two e's, belonging to different syllables, meet close to each other in a word, each e assumes its appropriate sound. For instance the e in the prefix be of the words beerben and beehren, is sharp and weak, because the prefix be is a syllable of derivation; but the initial e of the syllable er in the first word is *long* and *open*, whilst that of the syllable eh in the second word is *long* and *close*.

i.

1. When *long*, like *ee* in *bee*: Mine, wider, mir.

2. When *sharp*, like the English *i* in *bit*: bitter, Minne, Widder.

Obs. 1.—When the i is lengthened by the addition of e, as in Biene, Liebe, the combined sound of the ie differs in nothing from that of the long i. This mode of pronunciation, however

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only takes place, when the syllable in which the ie is contained, has the accent; otherwise the i, and the e are pronounced separately, as: Comödie, Familie.

Obs. 2.—The sound of the long English *i* in *mine, like,* is represented in German by the diphthong ei, as: mein, *mine;* dein, *thine.*

y.

In sound equal to the (German) i, as: July, Ygel, Syrup. Its use is confined at present to words of Greek origin; though some grammarians have preserved it as an orthographical sign of distinction in words of the same sound, but of different signification, as: ſein, *his;* ſeyn, *to be.*

It is never used as a consonant in German.

o.

1. When *long,* like the English *o* in *bone, tone,* as: Bohne, Ton, Mohn.

2. When *sharp,* like the English *o* in *dissolve, lot,* as: Lotterie, Gott, Wort, Moſt, Wonne, Sonne.

The sound of the o, when double, is the same as that of the long simple o, as: Moos, Boot, Moor.

ö.

1. When *long,* like the French *œu* in *vœu,* as: Pöbel, Höhle, König.

2. When *short,* somewhat sharper than *eu* in *peu,* and similar to the English *u* in *murder,* as: Hölle, Zöllner, möchte, Töchter.

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u.

1. When *long*, like *oo* in *boot*, as: Bude, Muth, Hut, Blut.
2. When *sharp*, like *u* in *full*: Null, Bund, Stunde.

ů.

1. When *long*, like the French *u* in *flûte*, as: můde, Schůler, kůhn.
2. When *sharp*, like the French *u* in *fusse*, *butte*, as: můſſen, Můtter, Künſte, Hůlle.

II.

Pronunciation of the Diphthongs.

Diphthongs are always long, and never followed by two consonants, except in cases of elision.

ai (ay), equal in sound to the English *y* in *sky*, as: Kaiſer, Waiſe.

au, like *ou* in *house*, as: Bau, blau, Frau, Haus.

åu, similar to *oi* in *cloister*, but participating more of the sound of the *a*, as: Måuſe, Håuſer.

ei (ey), similar to the long English *i* in *fine*, as: ſein, Blei, bei.

The ey, which is perfectly similar in sound to the ei, is at present seldom used in genuine German words.

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eu, similar to äu, but participating more of the e. The sound of the English diphthong *oi*, as pronounced in the words *toil*, *boil*, will come nearnest to it, though that of the German eu, is somewhat fuller, as: Feuer (foi-er), Leute, Deutſch, theuer, Beute.

oi, (oy) the same as in English, as: Boi, Broihan. It occurs only in a few proper names.

ui, like *ooi*, as: pfui (pfooi), hui.

III.

Pronunciation of the Consonants.

b, bb.

1. At the begining of a word or syllable the b sounds like the English *b*.

2. At the end of a word or syllable, chiefly when preceded by a consonant, it is generally somewhat hardened, so as to approach in sound to p, as: Dieb (deep), halb (halp).

When however the word which it terminates, is increased by inflexion, the b, resumes the soft sound, as: Dieb (deep), Diebes (deebes, *not* deepes); Kalb (kalp), Kalbes (kalbes, *not* kalpes).

In the double b (bb), each b has the soft sound, as: Krabbe, Ebbe.

c, cc.

1. Before a, o, u, and au, likewise before a consonant, and when terminating a syllable, the c is pronounced

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hard like k, as: Cato, Crösus, Spectakel (kato, krösus, spektakel).

2. Before the other vowels and diphthongs (e, i, ä, ö, ü, y, &c.) it is pronounced like z (*ts*), as: Cicero, Cäsar, Cölibat, Centaur, Ceylon (tsitsero, tsäsar, tsölibat, tsentaur, &c.)

When c is the final letter of a syllable, which is followed by another beginning with a c, the final c is pronounced like k, whilst the pronunciation of the initial c in the next syllable is regulated by the vowel which follows, as: Accent—Ac=cent (ak-tsent); but ac=commodiren (ak-kommodiren).

In a few proper names it is also pronounced like k, before ä, ö, and ü, as: Cärnthen, Cöln, Cüstrin (kärnthen, &c.).

In *genuine German* words the c is at present never used, the k and the z, which are equal to c in sound, being employed instead.

Instead of cc or kk, at the end of a syllable, ck is used in writing, as: Glück, Rock.

d, dd, dt.

d, at the beginning of a syllable, like the English *d*, but at the end more like *t*, as: Bad, Rad, Hand (bat, rat, hant).

When the word it terminates is increased by inflexion, it resumes the soft sound, as: Rad, Räder (rat, räder),

In the double d (dd), each d has the soft sound, as: Widder, Adder.

dt is equal to a simple t.

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f, ff.

In all positions, and single or double, perfectly as in English, as: Feder, Fall, Fund, Koffer, Stoff, Schwefel, Wolf.

g, gg.

1. At the beginning of a word or syllable the g is hard, and perfectly equal in sound to the English *g* in *God*, *give*, as: Gott, gieb, Glück.

2. At the end of a word or syllable it assumes either a soft and *guttural*, or a soft and *palatal* sound.

When preceded by a, o, u, or au, it takes the *guttural sound*, which is similar to that of the Scotch *ch* in *loch*, but much softer, as: Tag, bug, bog.

After e, i, ä, ö, ü, ei, eu, and äu, as well as after a liquid consonant, it has a soft palatal sound, resembling that of the English *y* in *yes*, *year*, &c., as: ewig, Sieg, Krieg, Weg, Berg, Balg, Zeug, ſteig.

The final g also preserves its soft guttural or palatal sound:—

a. When accompanied by b or t: Jagd, Magd, Predigt.

b. In cases of elision, as: trägt (träget), ſteigt (ſteiget).

c. When the word which it terminates is increased by inflexion, as: Krieg, Krieg-es; Tag, Tag-es, Tag-en; or when the original rootsyllable of the word has been increased by one or more letters of formation, as: Klag-e, Klag-er. But when in the middle of a word the g is the initial of a syllable, it maintains, of course, its hard initial sound,
hard hard hard soft hard hard
as: bei-geſtellt, bloß-ge-geben, weg-ge-geben.

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3. Preceded by n, the g has the hard initial sound, whilst both letters moreover melt into a peculiar palatal nasal sound, similar to that of the English *ng* in *sing*, *song*, *sung*, as: ſing, ſingen, Gang, eng, Geſang, Angſt.

This, of course, does not apply to cases in which the g belongs not to the syllable in which the n is contained, as: un=gern, an=geſehn, in both of which examples each of the two letters has its natural simple sound.

4. In words derived from the French, the g is pronounced as in French, as: Genie, Loge, Gage.

5. In words taken from the Latin and Greek, it has the hard initial sound. In some of these words however, chiefly before e, the soft sound seems to be generally preferred, as: General (yeneral), Genius.

In the double g (gg) the soft sound ought to prevail, as: Egge (eyye).

h.

1. As an initial letter the h is strongly aspirated, as: Haar, Hund, Haus.

2. In the middle of a word, as the final letter of a *root*-syllable, followed by an unaccented syllable, its aspiration is less strong, as: Mühe, ſehen, fliehen.

3. As the final letter of a word and before l, m, n, r, it is perfectly mute, as: rauh, Kuh, früh, Pfahl, lahm, Sohn, Jahr.

It is sometimes merely used as a sign by which the length of the vowels is indicated, as: Stahl, Stuhl, Bahn.

Combined with the t, it only serves to prolong the sound of the former, as: Thurm, That, Muth.

The th never assumes a sound like that which it has in the English *thine*, *thorn*, *&c.*

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ch.

With the exception of the words: Charfreitag, *Good Friday*, and Charwoche, *the Holy Week*, in which the ch has the sound of k, it is in words of true German origin never used as an initial, but only as a final letter, and has as such either a guttural or a palatal sound, namely: —

1. After a, o, u, and au, its sound is guttural, resembling that of the Scotch *ch* in *loch*, or the Irish *gh* in *lough*, or the Spanish *x* in *dexar*, being however not so deeply guttural as in the adduced examples, as: Dach, Macht, Joch, Tuch, Strauch, Rauch.

2. After e, i, ä, ö, ü, äu, and eu, or a consonant, its sound is less guttural and more palatal, similar to that of the Scotch *gh* in *light*, as: Licht, Hecht, dichter, welcher, mancher. It has the same sound in the syllable chen of diminutives, as: Rös-chen, Kind-chen.

3. Before an s, which belongs to the same root-syllable, ch sounds like k, that is: chs like *x*, as: Wachs (wacks, wax); Fuchs (fux); Achse, Ochse.

But when the s, being the initial of another syllable of derivation or composition, does not belong to the same syllable as the ch, as well as before the elision of e, the ch retains the guttural or palatal sound, as: wach-sam, Nach-sicht, Buch's (Buches), Strich's (Striches).

4. In Greek words, where it stands as an initial, it is regularly pronounced like *k*, as: Chor, Christ, Chronik (krist, kronik).

There are, however, also a great number of words, derived from the Greek and Hebrew, in which it assumes the palatal sound, as: Chaos, Chemie, Chirurg, Chiromantie, Cherub, Cherubim, &c.

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5. In French words it maintains its national sound, namely that of the English *sh*, as: Charlotte, Chicane, Chevalier (sharlotte, shicane, &c).

j, *consonant.*

Like the English consonant *y* in *year*, as: Jahr, Jeder, Joch (yahr, yeder).

k, ck.

The same as in English, as: Korb, Keller, Kind, Dank, Haken, Kloß.

It is never mute before n, but pronounced as if followed by a very short e, as: Knabe, Knie, knarren, (*not:* nabe, nie, narren).

Preceded by n, both letters united assume a palatal nasal sound, similar to that in *thank*, *think*, as: Dank, Finke, trinken. But when the k does not belong to the same syllable as the n, each of the two letters maintains its original simple sound, as: Ein=klang, An=kunft.

Instead of kk, ck is used, when the sharp sound of the preceding vowel is to be indicated.

l, ll.

l, the same as in English, as: Leib, Lohn, Lob, Geld, Aal.

It is never mute like in the English *talk*, *walk*, &c.

The double l (ll) sharpens, as two consonants always do, the preceding vowel, and the words: Wall, Fall, are consequently pronounced *wăll*, *făll*, (*not* wauhl, fauhl).

In French and Spanish words the double l (ll) maintains its national sound.

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m, n.

The m and n are pronounced as in English. The nasal sound which the n assumes before g and k, has been mentioned in the rules touching these two letters.

p, pp, ph, pf, ps.

1. The p is pronounced as in English: Papier, Platz, Prinz, Syrup.

2. The double p (pp) is used after a sharp vowel, as: Klepper, Klippe, Gruppe.

3. The ph has the sound of f, as: Philoſoph (filosof), Epheu (efeu).

4. The pf is to be pronounced as it is written, that *is*: the *p* and the *f* are each distinctly but rapidly to be articulated, as: P=f=erd — Pferd, (*not* pert *or* fert), Pflicht, Pfau, empfinden, empfehlen.

5. The ps requires likewise a distinct articulation of each of the two letters, as: P=ſ=alm—Pſalm; Pſittig.

q.

The q is always accompanied by the vowel u, in unison with which it is pronounced like the English *kv*, as: Qual (kval), Quelle (kvelle), quälen, queer.

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r, rr.

The German r is pronounced with greater force and shrillness than the English, as: Retter, Rauch, reiten, Rohr, Reich, Heer, mehr.

In combination with h (Rh), the h is mute, as in English, as: der Rhein, *the Rhine;* Rhinoceros, Katarrh.

The double r (rr), is used to indicate the sharp sound of the preceding vowel, as: Herr, Narr, harr=en. It ought to be articulated with increased force, precision and shrillness.

ſ, s, ß, ſſ, ſc, ſch, ſt, ſp.

1. The long initial ſ (S, ſ) before a vowel or diphthong at the beginning of a word, or in the middle between two vowels, has a soft sound, like the English *s* in *rose*, *rosy*, or the English *z* in *zeal*, as: ſehen, ſagen, Buſen, reiſen.

2. As final s, when it is always written thus (s), its sound is more accute, resembling that of the English *s* in *so*, *this*, as: Gras, Haus, Glas, Eis.

When a word is increased by inflexion, the long (soft) ſ is used again, it being then considered as the initial of the additional syllable, as: Gras, Gra=ſes, Eis, Ei=ſes.

3. The ß is never used at the beginning of a word, and ought only to be employed after a long vowel or diphthong, it being intended to express a sharp hissing sound after a long vowel.

The sound of this letter is that of a pure *sharp* s, and has no admixture of the z (*ts*), as: Gruß (groos), Muße, Maß.

When a word, ending in ß, is increased by inflexion, ß,

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not ſſ, ought also to be used, for the ſſ would render the vowel sharp, as: Gruß, Grußes; Maß, Maßes. But in the formation of words by means of derivation, the ß frequently changes into ſſ, and the ſſ into ß, as: fließen, floſſ, Fluſſ; wiſſen, *to know*; (ich) weiß, (*I*) *know*.

4. The ſſ is a double *s*, and, like every double consonant, only to be used after a sharp vowel. It is the sharpest of the hissing sounds, and perfectly like the English double *s* in *hissing*, as: miſſen, wiſſen, eſſen, laſſen, Faſſ, Poſſe, Ruſſe, &c.

When a word, ending in ſſ, is increased by inflexion, ſſ is to be used, not ß, as: Fluſſ, Fluſſes; Faſſ, Faſſes.

That in derivative formations the ß and ſſ sometimes interchange with each other, has already been observed.

5. ſc before a, o, u, or a consonant, like *sk*, as: Sclave (sklave), Scorpion. Before ä, e, i, o, ü, eu, like *sts*, as: Sc=i=p=i=o (stsipio).

In modern orthography the ʒ is often used instead, as: Zepter (tsepter), Zipio (tsipio).

6. The ſch is pronounced like the English *sh* in *shine*, *shoe*, as: ſcheinen (shinen), Schuh (shoo).

The vowels before this character are sometimes long, as: wůſchen, dräſchen, but more frequently sharp, as: wäſchen, drěſchen.

When, as in diminutives formed in chen, the ſ and the ch belong to different syllables, they are also to be pronounced separately, as: Häus=chen, Mäus=chen, Rös=chen.

7. ſt and ſp are pronounced as in English in *stone*, *spy*, that is: each letter is to be clearly and distinctly articulated, as: ſtehen (stehen) not *schtehen*, as in some provinces; ſprechen (sprechen), not *schprechen*; iſt (ist), not *ischt*; Sprache, Streit, Spieß, Stuhl.

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t, tt, th, dt.

1. The t has the sound of the English *t* in *time*, *hat*, as: Tag, Tugend, Hut.

In Foreign words the t before i, when the i is followed by another vowel, and the syllable ti not accented, is pronounced like z (*ts*), as: Nation (natsion), Portion (portsion).

But when the accent lies upon the syllable ti, the hard sound of the t is preserved, as: Miltiades, Partie, Demokratie.

2. The double t (tt) is used to indicate the sharp sound of the preceding vowel, as: Gott, Vetter, Retter, Mutter.

3. The th is pronounced like a simple t, the h added to the t being considered merely as a sign that the vowel preceding or following is to be pronounced long, as: Thal (tāl), Thier, Thon, Muth (moot), Loth, Miethe.

Exception: In the word Wirth the i is sharp.

th never has the sound of the English *th*, or the Greek *θ*.

4. dt is perfectly equal to a simple t, as: Stadt, Gesandter, Gewandtheit.

v.

The sound of the v, at the beginning or end of a syllable or word, is perfectly equal to f, as: Vater (fater), Vers (fers), voll (foll), brav (braf).

In the middle of a word it ought, according to some grammarians, to assume a softer sound, resembling that

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of the English *v*, as: Frevel (frevel), Pulver (pulver), Malve (malve).

In words derived from the French, it is pronounced as in French, as: Carnaval, Serviette, Livree.

In words from other foreign languages, it is articulated by some with the hard sound of f, by others with the soft sound of v, as: Venus (venus *and* fenus), Clavier (clavier *and* clafier).

w.

The sound of the German w is perfectly represented by that of the French or Italian *v* in *valeur*, *valore*, as: Wahl, Weg, Welt, Wein.

The sound of the English *v*, when divested of its admixture of the *f*, comes very near to it; but the student ought to be particularly cautious not to confound the sound of the German w with that of the English *w*, the round and full sound of the latter being entirely strange to the German w.

The German w is never mute before r and h, as the English in *write*, *whole*.

Obs. The w was originally formed from u u; thus in a few words it still retains the sound of u, as: Ewer (Euer). Spandew (Spandau), Schandow (Schandau).

x.

The x, as well at the beginning as in the middle or at the end of a word, has the sound of *ks*, as: Axt (akst), Exempel (eksempel), Xerxes (kserkses), Hexe (hekse).

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ʒ, ʦ.

The ʒ is pronounced like *ts*, as: Zahl (tsahl), Zeit (tsite), Herʒ (herts); Arʒt (artst). The sound of the *t* in the combination of the two sounds (*ts*) ought to be particularly marked.

When the ʒ is to be doubled, in order to indicate the sharp sound of the preceding vowel, ʦ and not ʒʒ, is used in writing.

ʦ is pronounced *t-ts*, as: ſeʦen (set-tsen), Kaʦe (kat-tse).

CHAPTER III.

ARTICULATION OF THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS WHEN FORMING THE CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

Rule.—Every elementary sound (letter) in a syllable or word is to be distinctly articulated according to its proper sound, as defined in the rules on the pronunciation of the letters.

From hence it naturally follows, that the *effective sound* of a syllable ought strictly to convey the sound total of the different elementary sounds contained therein.

Thus we spell and pronounce:—

B=r=o=d	= Brod.	S=ů=d	= Sud.
W=e=l=t	= Welt.	G=l=ů=ck	= Glück.
P=f=e=r=d	= Pferd.	K=a=l=k	= Kalk.

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The general and fundamental principle of the pronunciation of the German language is therefore contained in the following words:

SPEAK AS YOU WRITE.

The few modifications to which this fundamental law is subject, will be remembered from the rules on the pronunciation of the elementary sounds, and are summarily expressed as follows:—

1. Every vowel has a long and a sharp sound.
2. The vowel e admits of four different sounds. (See p. 6.)
3. The consonant c is pronounced like *k* before a, o, u, and like *ts* (ȝ) before the other vowels.
4. The letter g is hard like the English *g*, at the beginning, and soft and palatal at the end of a syllable.
5. The ch has a guttural sound after a, o, u, and au, and a palatal one after and before the other vowels. Before an s, which belongs to the same root-syllable, it sounds like *ck*—and before a, o, u, or a consonant in foreign words, like *k*.
6. The ph assumes the sound of *f*, as: Philoſoph (filosof).
7. The qu sounds like *kv*, as: Quelle (kvelle).
8. The ſc sounds like *sk* before a, o, u, or a consonant, and like *sts* before ä, e, i, ö, ü, and eu.
9. The ſch sounds like the English *sh*, as: ſcheinen (shīnen).

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CHAPTER IV.

SPELLING.

Spelling, or the method of reading words by distinctly and separately articulating every letter in a syllable and every syllable in a word, includes not only a due knowledge of the precise sounds of the letters, but also an acquaintance with the rules, established in a language for the decomposition of words.

In German, the decomposition, or division of words into syllables *for the purpose of spelling*, is not effected according to the letters of the root (that is, according to the formation of the words), but according *to the conveniency of pronunciation.* Thus, the word Vater is not divided: Vat=er, as it ought to be, comformable to its formation, but: Va=ter; it being more easy for pronunciation to begin a syllable with a consonant, than with a vowel.

Established Rules for the Division of Words into Syllables for the Purpose of Spelling.*

1. A vowel following close after a diphthong in the same word forms the initial of a new syllable, as: Mau=er, Ei=er, Eu=er, theu=er.

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* Monosyllables not being subject to division, these rules will, of course, only apply to dissyllabic and polysyllabic words.

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2. A consonant between two vowels, or between a diphthong and a vowel, is to be considered as the initial of the next syllable, as: ſehen, ſe=hen; Segen, Se=gen; Leben, Le=ben; Träume, Träu=me.

3. When *two consonants* are between two vowels, the *first* consonant is to form the *final* letter of the preceding; the *second*, the *initial* letter of the following syllable, as: Herren, Her=ren; Freunde, Freun=de; willig, wil=lig; Hölle, Höl=le; Billigkeit, Bil=lig=keit.

4. The compound letters ch, ck, ph, pf, ſch, ſp, ſt, ß, th, and tz, are considered as one character only, and not separated. They belong to the preceding syllable when a consonant, to the next, when a vowel follows them, as: Sa=che, ſäch=lich, ſu=chen, ba=cken, ſchim=pfen, Pro=phet, Men=ſchen, menſch=lich, ge=ſtern, räth=lich, nütz=lich, nü=tzen.

The pf and ſp may, however, be separated, as: Trop=fen, klop=fen Knos=pe, Wes=pe.

5. Compound words and derivatives formed by prefixes, ought strictly to be divided as they are compounded, as: Aug=apfel, Erb=recht, Dank=opfer, Donners=tag, dar=aus, her=ein, hin=aus, vor=an, ent=erben, er=innern, aus=erleſen, wieder=um, be=liebt, ge=liebt.

The convenience of pronunciation being, however, the first law in the method of spelling, compounds are also not unfrequently divided agreeably to the principles of the decomposition of simple words, as: beobachten is divided: beo=bachten, instead of beob=achten; vollenden, vol=lenden, instead of voll=enden; empfinden, em=pfinden, instead of emp=finden, &c.

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EXERCISES

ON THE

PRONUNCIATION OF THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

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EXERCISES ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

As it is intended that the student should occasionally and separately practise these exercises for some period, even after having thoroughly completed the perusal of the treatise, it has been considered more comformable to the purpose, and to the student's convenience, briefly to repeat here the most essential rules touching the pronunciation of each letter, than to refer him solely to the preceding chapter.

I.

Exercises on the Long and Sharp Sound of the Vowels.

General Rule.—Vowels are *sharp* when followed by two or more consonants in the same syllable; in all other cases they are *long.* (See p. 3, Pronunciation of the Elementary Sounds.)

a.

1. When long, like the French long *a* in *pâte*, or similar to the English *a* in *father.*

2. When sharp, like the French short *a* in *patte.*

Schlaf,	ſchlaff;	Haken, hacken;	Stahl, Stall;
Sleep,	slack;	hook, to chop;	steel, stable;
kam,	Kamm;	Saat, ſatt;	Staar, ſtarr;
(he) came,	comb;	seed, satiated;	starling, benumbed;
Staat, Stadt;		Wahl, Wall;	fahl, Fall.
state, city;		choice, rampart;	fallow, fall.

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å.

1. When long, like the English *a* in *hare*, as: Håring.
2. When sharp, like the English *e* in *less*, as: låſtig.

Stât,	Ståtte;	Måhne,	Månner;
Stable (fixed),	stead (place);	mane,	men;
gåhnen, Jånner;	Såbel, Sättel;	Hähne,	Hände;
to yawn, January;	sabre, saddles;	cocks,	hands;
Båder, Bände.			
baths, volumes.			

e.

The e has four different sounds:—

1. The long and close, like that of the English *a* in *name*. (See p. 6.)

2. The long and open, equal to the English *a* in *hare*.

3. The sharp and slender, like that of the English *e* in *melt*, which it always takes when followed by two consonants.

4. The sharp and weak, which it assumes in all unaccented syllables of derivation and inflexion, and which is similar to that of the French acute *é*, faintly articulated. In the final syllables en, this sound perfectly resembles the weak and indistinct sound of the English *e* in the final syllable *en*, in sudd*en*, smitt*en*, as: Gärt=en, Hütt=en.

Long and close.	Sharp and slender.	Long and open.	Sharp and slender.	Long and close.
Heer,	Herr;	ſtehlen,	ſtellen;	zehren,
Army,	Sir (master);	(to) steal,	(to) place;	(to) consume,

Sharp and slender.	Long and close.	Sharp and slender.	Long and open.	Sharp and slender.	Long and open.	Sharp and slender.
zerren;	Hehler,	Heller;	Fehl,	Fell;	Feder,	Vetter;
(to) pull;	concealer,	farthing;	fault,	skin;	pen,	cousin;

Long and close.	Sharp and slender.	Long and close.	Sharp and slender.	Sharp and weak.	Long and close.	Sharp and weak.
Beet,	Bett;	Klee,	Klette;	be=	lehr=	en.
a flower-bed,	bed;	clover,	bur;	instruct.		

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i (ie).

1. When long, like *ee* in *bee.*
2. When sharp, like the English *i* in *bit.*
3. The ie is equal to the long *i.*

Mine, Miene, Minne; Ihnen, innen; Ihren, irren;
A mine, mien, love; (to) you, within; to your, to err;

wir, wirren; wider, wieder, Widder; Lied, litt;
we, (to) entangle; against, again, ram; song, (he) suffered;

bieten, bitten; Miethe, Mitte.
(to) offer, (to) beg; rent, middle.

o.

1. When long, like *o* in *bone, tone.*
2. When sharp, like *o* in *dissolve, pot.*
3. When double, like the long *simple o.*

Ofen, offen; Thon, Tonne; Kohl, Koller;
Stove, open; clay, tun; cabbage, madness, rage;

Sohn, Sonne; Sohle, ſolle; Wohl, Wolle; Moos,
son, sun; sole, should; welfare, wool; moss,

Boot, Schooß.
boat, lap.

ö.

1. When long, like the French *oeu* in *voeu.*
2. When sharp, somewhat sharper than the French *eu* in *peu.*

Höker, Höcker; Höhle, Hölle; König, können;
Higgler, bunch; cavern, hell; king, (to) be able;

Stör, ſtörriſch; löſen, löſchen;
sturgeon, stubborn; (to) loosen, (to) extinguish;

Möhre, Mörder.
carrot, murderer.

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u.

1. When long, like *oo* in *boot*.—2. When sharp, like *u* in *full*.

Fuder,	Futter;	Puder,	Butter;
A cart-load,	provender;	hair-powder,	butter;
Schnur,	Schnurre;	Huhn,	Hunne;
(a) line,	(a) drollery;	(a) fowl,	(a) Hun;
Muhme,	Mumme;	Wuth,	Wuſt.
aunt,	mum (beer);	fury,	trash.

û.

1. When long, like the French *u* in *flûte*.
2. When sharp, like the French *u* in *fusse*.

Fühlen,	fûllen;	Mûhle,	Mûller;
(to) feel,	(to) fill;	mill,	miller;
Sûhne,	Sûnde;	wûhlen,	hûllen;
atonement,	sin;	(to) rummage,	(to) veil;
bûßen,	Bûſte;	Schwûre,	Bûrde.
(to) atone,	bust;	oaths,	burden.

II.

Exercises on the Pronunciation of the Diphthongs.

Rule.—Diphthongs are always long.

ai.

Sounds like the English *y* in *sky*.

Kaiſer,	Saite,	Baiern,	Main,	Waid,	Hain,
Emperor,	chord,	Bavaria,	Main,	woad,	grove,
Waiſe.					
orphan.					

au.

Like *ou* in *house*.

Haus,	Lauf,	Kauf,	Schaum,	Staub,	Raum,	Maus,
House,	course,	bargain,	froth,	dust,	space,	mouse,
Laut.						
sound.						

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äu.

Similar in sound to *oi* in *cloister*.

Käufer, Häuſer, Bäume, Bräute, Träume, Fräulein, Säule.
Purchaser, houses, trees, brides, dreams, Miss, column.

ei.

Equal in sound to the English long *i* in *fine*.

Feile, Geiz, Schweiz, Reiz, Zweig, Eis,
File, avarice, Switzerland, charm, twig (bough), ice,

Leid, Leibeigen.
harm, bond.

eu.

Similar to *oi* in *boil, toil*.

Treue, Eule, Freude, Heu, Keule, Preußen, neu, Freund,
Fidelity, owl, joy, hay, club, Prussia, new, friend,

Spreu, Kreuz, Teufel, Scheu, Zeus.
chaff, cross, devil, aversion, dread, Jupiter.

III.

Exercises on those Vowels and Diphthongs the Sound of which is carefully to be distinguished in the Pronunciation.

a and å.

Vater, Väter; Rad, Räder; Blatt, Blätter;
Father, fathers; wheel, wheels; leaf, leaves;

Mann, Männer; Kamm, Kämme; Paſſ, Päſſe.
man, men; comb, combs; passport, passports.

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ä and e.

Aehre,	Ehre;	Bär,	Beere;	ſägen,	Segen;
Ear,	honour;	bear,	berry;	(to) saw,	blessing;
ſtählen,		ſtehlen;		Mähr,	mehr;
(to) steel, temper,		(to) steal;		(a) tale,	more;
währen,	wehren.				
(to) last,	(to) hinder, defend.				

ai, (ei), and äu.

Kaiſer,	(heiſer),	Häuſer;	Waiſe,	(Weiſe),	Mäuſe;
Emperor,	hoarse,	houses;	orphan,	manner,	mice;
Saite,	(Seite),	Häute;	Laib,	(Leib),	läuten.
chord,	side,	skins;	loaf,	body,	(to) toll.

The difference of sound between ai and ei is almost imperceptible.

au, and äu.

Haus,	Häuſer;	Maus,	Mäuſe;	Kauf,	Käufe;
House,	houses;	mouse,	mice;	bargain,	bargains;
Fauſt,	Fäuſte;	ſauer,	Säure;	Braut,	Bräute.
fist,	fists;	acid,	acidity;	bride,	brides.

e and ö.

Wenig,	König;	lehnen,	löhnen;
Little,	king;	(to) lend,	(to) pay wages;
kennen,	können;	ſehnen,	verſöhnen;
(to) know,	(to) can (be able);	(to) long,	(to) reconcile;
kehren,	köhren;	mehren,	Möhren.
(to) sweep,	(to) elect, chat;	(to) increase,	carrots.

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i, (ie), and ů.

Dingen, důngen; Linſe, Lůnſe; Gericht, Gerůcht;
To hire, (to) dung; (a) lentil, linchpin; dish, report;
dienen, Dünen; Kiſte, Küſte; liegen, lügen;
(to) serve, downs; chest, coast; (to) lie, (to) tell a lie;
ſieden, Süden; Thier, Thůr; Biene, Bůhne.
(to) boil, (the) south; animal, door; bee, stage.

ei and ie.

Leib, Lieb; Leib, Lieb; ſeiden, ſieden;
Harm, song; body, dear, sweetheart; silken, (to) boil;
Miene, meine; viele, Feile; fiel, feil; Ziele, Zeile;
mien, mine; many, file; (he) fell, venal; aims, line;
Keil, Kiel.
wedge, keel.

o and ô.

Sohn, Söhne; Strom, Ströme; Ton, Töne;
Son, sons; stream, streams; tone, tones;
Kohle, Köhler; Roſe, Röschen; Vogel, Vögel.
coal, collier; rose, a little rose; bird, birds.

u and ů.

Wuth, wůthend; Mutter, Můtter; Ruhm, růhmen;
rage, furious; mother, mothers; glory, (to) praise;
Gut, Güte; wurde, würde;
good, goodness; (he) was, became, (he) should, would;
Schnur, ſchnůren.
lace (cord), (to) lace.

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ei, eu, and äu.

Eile, Eule; Feier, Feuer; leichter, Leuchter;
Haste, owl; solemnity, fire; easier, candlestick;
Meiſe, Mäuſe; leiſe, Läuſe; heiter, heute Häute.
titmouse, mice; softly, lice; cheerful, to day, skins.

The difference between äu and eu is very slight. In the former the admixture of the ä is prevailing, in the latter that of the e.

IV.

Exercises on the Pronunciation of the Consonants.

C, c.

The c is pronounced:—

1. Before a, o, u, and au, before a consonant, and when terminating a syllable, like *k*.

2. Before e, i, ä, ö, ü, and the diphthongs, except au, like z (*ts*).

1. Cabale, Candidat, College, Concurs, Copie, Coloſſ,
Cabal, candidate, colleague, concourse, copy, Colossus,
Contract, Act, Acten, Decret, franco, local.
contract, act, acts, deeds, decree, post-paid, local.

2. Cirkel, Circular, Ceder, cenſiren, Cicero, Cider,
Compass, circular, cedar, (to) review, Cicero, cider,
Circe, Cöleſtine, Cönobium.
Circe, Celestine, Cenobium.

When c is the final letter of a syllable, which is followed by another beginning with a c, the final c is pronounced like k, whilst the pronunciation of the initial c in the

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next syllable is regulated by the vowel which follows, as:—

Accent (aktsent), Accise (aktsise), Occident (oktsident),
Accent, excise, west,
acceptiren (aktseptiren), accomodiren (akkommodiren),
(to) accept, (to) accommodate,
accreditiren (akkreditiren).
to open a credit.

ch.

1. After a, o, u, and au, guttural, similar to the Scotch *ch* in *loch.*

2. After e, i, ä, ö, ü, äu, and eu, or a consonant less guttural and more palatal, similar to the Scotch *gh* in *light.*

3. Before an s which belongs to the same root-syllable, like x, that is: chs, like *cks* or *x.* But when the s does not belong to the same syllable as the ch, and before the elisions of e, the ch retains its guttural or palatal sound.

4. In Greek words it sounds like *k*, as: Chor (kor).

5. In French words it is pronounced as in French, as: Charlotte (sharlotte).

Obs.—The vowels are generally sharp, but in some cases also long before ch.

1. Ach, Achtung, Bach, Pracht, Dach, Bedacht,
Alas, esteem, brook, pomp, roof, circumspection,
long. long. long.
nach, Nachsicht, hoch, doch, noch, Joch, Loch, Koch,
after (to), indulgence, high, yet, still, yoke, hole, cook,
Fluch, Buch, Bruch, Sucht, Tuch, Kuchen, Bauch,
(a) curse, book, (a) rupture, passion, cloth, cake, belly,
Brauch, Rauch, Schlauch, Taucher.
custom, smoke, a pipe, diver.

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2. Pech, Blech, frech, ſtechen, brechen,
Pitch, white iron, impudent, (to) sting, (to) break,
Stich, Fichte, ſicher, Gewicht, glücklich, herrlich, Bäche,
sting, pine, sure, weight, happy, excellent, brooks,
Fächer, ſächlich, Dächer, Löcher, Köche, Bücher, Flüche,
a fan, neuter, roofs, holes, cooks, books, curses,
Tücher, Schläuche, Gebräuche, Meuchelmord, Heuchler,
clothes, pipes, customs, assassination, (a) hypocrite,
euch, Blümchen.
you, a little flower.

3. Dachs, Achſel, Drechsler, Fuchs, Ochs, ſechs,
(a) badger, shoulder, (a) turner, (a) fox, ox, six,
Wachs, Wuchs, Sachſen, ſächſiſch, wachſen, Gewächs.
wax, growth, shape, Saxony, Saxon, (to) grow, plant.

Words in which the ſ does not belong to the same root-syllable as the ch:—

Wach-ſam, nach-ſehen, nach-ſenden,
Watchful, (to) look after, revise, to send after,
Rach-ſucht, gleich-ſam.
revengefulness, as it were.

Cases of elision:—

Buch's for Buches, Loch's for Loches, Bach's for Baches.
Of the book, of the hole, of the brook.

Greek words:—

4. Charakter, Chor, Chriſt, Chronik, Choral.*
Character, choir, Christ, chronicle, a choral song.

French words:—

5. Charlatan, Chikane, Chaiſe, Champagner (sharlatan, &c.).

* In many Greek words, the ch takes, however, also the guttural or palatal sound.

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d, dd, t, tt, th.

1. D, dd, and t, tt, as in English.

2. In foreign words the syllable ti, when followed by another vowel, and not accented, is pronounced like zi (tsi). But when the accent lies upon the syllable ti, the hard sound of the t is preserved.

3. Th is pronounced like a simple t, the h being only added as a sign that the vowel of the syllable is to be long.

1. Daube, Staff; Taube, pigeon; Deich, dike; Teig, paste; Dorf, village; Torf, turf;

Docht, (a) wick; Tochter, daughter; Bad, (a) bath; bat, (he) begged;

Bund, (a) tie, alliance; bunt, coloured; Tand, toy; Tante, aunt;

Wade, calf of the leg; waten, (to) wade; Widder, (a) ram; wittern, (to) scent;

Trobdel, (a) tassel; Trott, trot; Klabde, first draught of a writing; Catten. Catti (a people).

2. Nation (natsion), Nation; Portion (portsion), portion; Ration, ration;

Venetianer, (a) Venetian; partiel. in parts.

But Miltiades (milteeades), Partie (partee), Chiromantie (chiromantee), &c.

3. Thal, Valley; Thier, animal; Dorn, thorn; Thee, tea; Reichthum, riches; Armuth, poverty;

Demuth, meekness; Ruthe. rod.

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f, ff.

As in English:

Fahl,	Fall,	Fehl,	Fell,	Hof,	hoffen,
Fallow,	fall, case,	fault,	skin,	court,	(to) hope,

Schlaf, ſchlaff.
sleep, slack.

j (*consonant*).

Like the English consonant *y* in *yes, year*:—

Ja,	Jahr,	Jemand,	Joch,	jung,	Jude,
Yes,	year,	somebody,	yoke,	young,	Jew,

verjüngen.
to make young again.

g.

1. G, at the beginning of a word or syllable, hard, like the English *g* in *God, give.*

2. At the end of a syllable, soft and guttural; but after i, e, å, ö, ů, ei, eu, and åu, or a liquid consonant, more palatal, and similar to the English consonant *y* in *yes.* This soft sound it also preserves:—

a. When followed by b or t, as Jagd.

b. In cases of elision, as träg't (träget).

c. When the word is increased by inflexion: Tag, Tages; or when the original root-syllable of the word has been increased by one or more letters of formation, as: Klag-e, Klåg-er.

3. Preceded by n, the g has the hard initial sound, both letters (the n and g) melting moreover together into a palatal nasal sound, similar to that of the English letters *n* and *g* in *sing.*

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1. Gemſe, gut, Gunſt, groß, Gott, Geiſt,
(A) chamois, good, favour, great, God, spirit,
Gatte, Güte, Gau.
husband, goodness, district.

2. Aug', bog, klug, ewig, heilig, billig, Fittig,
Eye, bent, prudent, eternal, holy, cheap, wing,
König, Ludwig, wenig, Zög-ling, Säug-ling, Züg-el.
king, Louis, little, pupil, baby, rein.

a. Jagd, Predigt, Magd.
Chase, sermon, maid-servant.

b. Wagt (for waget), ſagt lügt,
(He) dares, (he) says, (he) lies,
König's, Krieg's.
of the king's, of the war.

c. Weg-es, Sieg-es, Tag-es, Sorg-e,
Of the road, of the victory, of the day, care,
Verſorg-er.
provider.

3. Geſang, Klang, Geſinnung, Gattung, ſingen, lange.
Singing, sound, mind, species, (to) sing, long.

k, ck.

1. k and ck in general as in English; but when k is preceded by n, both letters assume a palatal nasal sound, similar to that of the same letters in English in *thank*, *think*.

2. k is not mute before n, as in English.

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1. Kiel, Keil, können, Kunſt, Knabe, Knie, Knecht,
Keel, wedge, to be able, art, boy, knee, valet,
Anker, Fink, ſinken, ſanken, danken,
anchor, finch, (to) sink, (they) sank, (to) thank,
Rock, Sack, Rücken.
coat, sack, back.

2. Knarren, Knappe, Knochen, Knorpel, Knittel.
(to) rattle, esquire, bones, cartilage, cudgel.

j, g, and k.

Jänner, Gönner, Kenner; jede, Goethe, Köder;
January, patron, connoisseur; every, Goethe, bait;
verjähren, gähren, kehren;
(to) superannuate, (to) ferment, to sweep (turn);
Jude, Gute, Kuh; Gunſt, Kunſt; Greis, Kreis;
Jew, good ones, cow; favour, art; an old man, a circle;
Griechen, Krieger; verjüngen, vergingen;
Greeks, warriors; to make young again, (they) passed away;
fing, Fink; ſingt, ſinkt;
(he) caught, finch; (he) sings, (he) sinks;
Egge, Ecke; Dogge, Docke;
(a) harrow, (a) corner; (a) bull-dog, dock-yard,
Gram, Kram.
grief, mercery.

gn, kn.

Gnade, Knabe; gnarren, knarren;
Grace, boy; (to) whine, (to) creak;
Gneiß, kneipen.
a kind of granite, (to) pinch.

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l, ll.

L as in English. The double l (ll) sharpens the preceding vowel, as every double consonant does, and we consequently pronounce Wäll, not *waūhl* as in English.

Stahl,	Stall;	Wahl,	Wall;	fahl,	Fall;
Steel,	stable;	choice,	rampart;	fallow,	fall, case;

Ball,	Knall,	Halle.
ball,	clap, report,	hall.

p, pp, ph, pf, pſ.

1. P and pp, as in English.

2. Ph, like f.

3. Pf, as it is written, each letter distinctly articulated: P=f=erd.

4. Pf,—also in this combination each letter is distinctly sounded.

1. Pabſt, Pelz, Prinz, Knappe, Puppe, Lippe, Kappe.
   Pope, fur, prince, esquire, puppet, lip, cap.

2. Philipp, Phantaſie, Phönix, Philoſoph, Adolph.
   Philip, fancy, Phœnix, philosopher, Adolphus.

3. Pferd, Pfand, Pfeffer, Pfeil, Dampf, Schöpfer.
   Horse, pledge, pepper, dart, steam, creator.

4. Pſalm, Pſyche, Pſeudo.
   Psalm, Psyche, pseudo.

Fehlen,	empfehlen;	finden,	empfinden;
(To) fail, miss,	(to) recommend;	(to) find,	(to) feel;

fährt,	Pferd;	fing,	empfing;
(he) drives,	horse;	(he) caught,	(he) received;

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fand,	Pfand;	Fund,	Pfund;
(he) found,	pledge;	a thing found,	pound;

Feile,	Pfeile;	Pſalm,	Salms.
file,	darts, arrows;	psalm,	Salms.

q.

The q is always found united with the vowel u, in unison with which it is pronounced *kv*, or rather ƒw; but by no means so full and round as the English *qu*.

Qual,	quâlen,	Qualm,	Quelle,	quetſchen,
Torment,	(to) torment,	vapour,	source,	(to) squeeze,

Quitte,	Quirl.
quince,	a twirling stick.

r, rr.

The r is pronounced with greater force and shrillness than in English. English students must be mindful not to alter the sound of the vowels preceding or following the r. The double r (rr) requires a double force and shrillness.

Rad,	Rede,	Reich,	roh,	Richter,	Roſe,	Ruhm,
Wheel,	speech,	empire,	raw,	judge,	rose,	fame,

rühren,	Röhre,	Rohr,	Herr,	herrlich,
(to) touch,	(a) pipe,	reed,	sir, master,	excellent,

herrſchen,	Irrthum,	Uhr,	Ohr,	Geſchirr,	Narr,
(to) reign,	error,	watch,	ear,	vessel,	fool,

werde,	wird,	wurde,	würde,	ward.
be,	becomes,	was,	should,	became.

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ſ, s, ß, ſſ, ſc, ſch, ſt, ſp.

1. The long ſ at the beginning, or in the middle of a word, mild and soft, like the English *s* in *rose;* the final s, somewhat sharper.

2. The ß is only used after a long vowel, and expresses a sharp hissing sound after a long vowel. Its true sound is that of a pure sharp ſ, without any admixture of the sound of ʒ.

3. The ſſ is perfectly like the English double *s*, and only to be used after a sharp vowel.

4. The ſc, before a, o, u, or a consonant, like *sk;* before ä, e, i, ö, ü, eu, like *s-tz.*

5. The ſch, like the English *sh.*

6. The ſt and ſp, as in English in *stone, spy;* each of the two letters being distinctly pronounced.

1. Saal, Seele, Säule, ſuchen, Roſe, Naſe, Weiſe,
Saloon, soul, pillar, (to) seek, rose, nose, manner,
ſäuſeln, Haus, Häuſer, Glas, Gläſer, Maus, Mäuſe,
(to) whistle, house, houses, glass, glasses, mouse, mice,
Loos, Looſe.
lot, tickets.

2. Maß, Maße, Fuß, Fußes, Gruß,
Measure, measures, foot, of the foot greeting
Grüße, Geißel, Meißel.
greetings, scourge, chisel.

3. Kenntniſſ, Kenntniſſe, Hinderniſſ, Hinderniſſe,
Knowledge, knowledge, erudition, obstacle, obstacles,
Schloſſ, Schlöſſer.
castle, castles.

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4. Sclave, Sclavonien, Scorpion; Scipio, Scepter, Scävola.
Slave, Slavonia, scorpion; Scipio, scepter, Scevola.

5. Schönheit, Schein, Schauer, Marſch, forſchen,
Beauty, appearance, shower, march, (to) search,
ziſchen, wiſchen, Fiſch-ſchuppen, Fleiſch-ſchrank, Fläſch-chen,
(to) hiss, (to) wipe, fish scales, larder, a small bottle,
Tiſch-chen.
a little table.

6. Starr (*not* shtarr), Stärke, Stimme, Geiſt (*not* gisht),
Numb, strength, voice, spirit,
Luſt, Laſt, Sprache (*not* shprache), ſpringen, Spiel,
pleasure, burden, language, (to) leap, game,
Spur, ſpreitzen.
trace, to open widely.

v.

The sound of the v, as an initial, is perfectly like that of the f. Some pronounce it in the middle of a word with a soft sound, approaching that of the v.

Veit, voll, vor, vier, Vater, Vollmacht, vollenden,
Guy, full, before, four, father, plenipotence, (to) achieve,
un-vergeßlich, Frevel, Pulver, Malve, Lava, Sclave.
ever-memorable, outrage, powder, mallows, lava, slave.

w.

The sound of the w is perfectly represented by that of the French or Italian *v*. The sound of the English *v*, when divested of its admixture of *f*; or that of the *w*, without its characteristic fullness and roundness, will come very near to it.

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Waſſer, Wort, weit, Wille, wirren, ewig,
Water, word, far, will, (to) entangle, eternal,
twas, ſchwarz, ſchweigen, Zwang, zwei, zwiſchen,
omething, black, (to be) silent, constraint, two, between,
öwe, Wittwe.
ion, widow.

Weit, weit; Volk, Wolke, Vater, waten;
Guy, far; people, cloud, father, (to) wade;
vier, wir; voll, Wolle; von, Wonne.
four, we; full, wool; from, delight.

z, tz.

The z is pronounced like *ts*. The *t* ought to be particularly marked. tz sounds like *t-ts*.

Zart, Zange, Zunge, Zeit, Zeuge, Zunder,
Tender, tongs, tongue, time, witness, tinder,
Zoll, Zucker, Geiz, Kreuz, Reiz, Herz, Holz,
an inch, toll, sugar, avarice, cross, charm, heart, wood,
Herz-zucken. Tanz-zimmer, Katze, Witz,
palpitation of the heart, ball-room, cat, wit,
Schutz, Trutz, Putz, ſetzen, ergötzen,
protection, scorn, attire, (to) sit, place, (to) delight,
Putz-zimmer.
dressing-room.

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CHAPTER V.

THE FORMATION OF WORDS.

THE system of the accentuation of the German language being entirely based on the logical structure of the words, a satisfactory explanation of the former cannot be given without a previous illustration of the principles of the latter.

All German words are:

a. Either root-words,

b. Or derivatives.

They are moreover either simple or compound.

I.

ROOT-WORDS.

By root-words we understand, in the present state of the language, words of which no derivation from other words can be traced, as: *bind, grow, flee, find.*

All roots are considered to be of a monosyllabic form.

II.

DERIVATIVES.

Derivatives are words formed from *roots.*

They are either:—

a. Primary forms (Stämme), that is, words derived from roots by means of a change of the radical

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vowel, as: *bound* (bond), derived from *bind*; *great*, derived from *grow*; *flight*, derived from *flee*; *found*, derived from *find*; or—

b. *Secondary forms* (Sproßformen), i. e. words derived from primary forms, by adding some new syllables to the radical word, as: *bond-age*, from *bond*; *great-ness*, from *great*; *found-ling*, from *found*.

1.—*The Primary Forms.*

The words of this form are all substantives and adjectives. We distinguish two forms of them: namely—

a. The *ancient form* (Ablautsform). Words of this form are produced by a change of the vowel of the root, and have no added termination: as, Flug, *flight*, from flieg-en, *to fly*;* Spruch, *sentence*, from sprech-en, *to speak*; schnitt, *cut*, from schneid-en, *to cut*; schön, *beautiful*, from schein-en, *to shine*.

Some, however, do not change the vowel; as: Fall, *fall*, from fallen; Fang, *fang*, from fangen; Schlag, *blow*, from schlagen.

b. The *middle form* (Mittelform). The substantives and adjectives of the middle form are also produced by a change of the radical vowel, but are

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* The infinitive, representing the notion which the verb conveys, in the most simple, general, and unmodified sense, it seems but natural that it should be considered as the ground or radical form of the verb.

But all German verbs having assumed the termination en in the infinitive, and roots being only admitted to exist in a monosyllabic form, that substance of the word only which remains when the syllable en has been substracted, is considered as the root of the verb. For instance: the infinitive of the verb *to find*, is find-en; but only the syllable find is considered as the root of the word.

Some grammarians admit the imperfect tense as that part of a primitive verb in which the root is contained, for its being always found in a monosyllabic form, as: geben (to give); *imperfect tense*, (ich) gab (I gave).

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distinguished from those of the ancient form by having assumed one of the terminations el, en, er, ſte, or one of the letters t, ſt, b, e, which, moreover, are so closely connected with the radical syllable of the word, that the latter, when divested of them, no longer conveys any sense or meaning: as, Gif=t, Gruf=t, Kun=ſt, Vat=er, Gart=en, in all of which the radical syllables Gif, Gruf, Kun, Vat, Gart, are unmeaning and empty sounds. The syllable *fath* of *father*, and *gard* of *garden*, in English, will afford an illustration.

2.—*Secondary Derivatives* (Sproßformen).

The words produced by this form are substantives, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.

Secondary derivatives are formed from primary derivatives, or roots, by means of affixes (prefixes and suffixes), that is: syllables of derivation, as: e, el, en, er, ath, niß, &c., viz.: Schloſſ=er,* *locksmith*, from Schloſſ; mächt=ig, *mighty*, from Macht; Bünd=niſſ, *alliance*, from Bund.

* The characteristic difference between those words of the primary middle form, which assume the terminations el, en, er, &c., and those of the secondary derivatives which take the same terminations, is this: that the radical words or syllables of the latter convey an independent and perfect meaning by themselves, so that they may be divested of their prefixes or suffixes without losing their fundamental signification. Further, that the syllables of derivation (prefixes and suffixes) added to them, do not, as is the case with words of the middle form, *complete*, but *modify* the meaning of the radical word or syllable. For instance, the syllable er in the word Vat=er, of the middle form, is so united with the radical syllable Vat, that the latter by itself has no meaning at all, whilst moreover the notion which the word Vater conveys is a perfect simple and unmodified notion. But the syllable trink, in the secondary derivative Trink=er, conveys a perfect notion by itself, namely, that of drinking, and the syllable er added to it, does not complete, but modify this notion; for the word Trinker implies a person addicted to drinking.

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Affixes are either primitively signs of derivation, as: e, en, er, ig, iſt, &c., or they were originally notional words, which now have assumed the signification of affixes, as: ſchaft, the English *ship* in *friendship*; thum, the English *dom* in *kingdom*.

From secondary derivatives a third class of derivatives is formed, by means of adding another affix to a secondary derivative, as: dank-bar, Dankbarkeit, *grateful, grateful-ness*; geſchicklich, Geſchick-lich-keit, *able, ability*.

But formations of this kind are confined within certain limits, beyond which they are considered as spurious forms.

The vowels a, o, u, are generally modified in secondary derivatives, as: Bürger, *citizen*, from Burg; mächtig, *mighty*, from Macht; zänkiſch, *quarrelsome*, from Zank.

The affixes (prefixes and suffixes), by means of which secondary derivatives are formed, are:—

1.—*Prefixes.*

be	as:—	Be-richt, report.
ent	„	ent-ſpringen, to originate.
ant	„	Ant-wort, answer.
emp	„	Emp-fang, reception.
er	„	er-theilen, to confer.
erz	„	Erz-engel, arch-angel.
ge	„	ge-langen, to attain, to come at, *or* to.
miß	„	miß-fallen, to displease.
un	„	Un-menſch, cruel man, barbarian.
ur	„	Ur-ſach, cause, reason.
ver	„	Ver-trag, treaty, contract.
zer	„	zer-ſtören, to destroy.

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2.—*Suffixes.*

e as—Bürg-e, bail, surety.
en „ Grab-en, ditch.
el „ Stach-el, sting.
er „ bitt-er, bitter.
and „ Heil-and, saviour.
ath „ Heim-ath, home, native country.
at „ Mon-at, month.
bar „ wunder-bar, wonderful.
chen „ Männ-chen, little man, mannikin.
de „ Freu-de, joy.
ei „ Heuchel-ei, hypocrisy.
ern „ hölz-ern, wooden.
haft „ glaub-haft, credible.
heit „ Wahr-heit, truth.
ich „ Bott-ich, coop, tub.
icht „ Kehr-icht, sweepings.
ig „ fleiß-ig, diligent.
inn „ Fürst-inn, princess.
ing „ Edel-ing, nobleman.
isch „ kind-isch, childish.
keit „ Heiter-keit, cheerfulness.
lei „ einer-lei, one and the same, all one.
lein as—Frau-lein, miss, lady.
lich „ glück-lich, happy.
ling „ Jüng-ling, youth.
ner „ Red-ner, orator.
niß „ Finster-niß, darkness.
rich „ Fähn-rich, ensign.
sal „ Schick-sal, fate.
sam „ folg-sam, obedient.
schaft „ Bot-schaft, message.
sel „ Räth-sel, riddel.
thum „ Alter-thum, antiquity.
ung „ Warn-ung, warning, caution.
uth „ Arm-uth, poverty.
zig „ vier-zig, forty.
eln „ kränk-eln, to be sickly.
igen „ rein-igen, to clean.
ken „ hen-ken, to hang
schen „ herr-schen, to reign
zen „ ächz-en, to groan
enzen „ faul-enzen, to lounge, to be idle.
iren „ schatt-iren, to shadow.

By means of these rules, and a due acquaintance with the syllables of derivation, especially the prefixes and suffixes enumerated above, it will be easy for the student

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to discern the root of a word; for (in words not increased by grammatical inflection) that syllable which is neither a prefix nor a suffix, nor a syllable of formation of the middle form, must be the root.

Thus, in words formed by prefixes, the second syllable will be the root, as: er-theilen, *to confer*; Ver-trag, *treaty*; Ur-sach, *cause*.

In words formed by suffixes, the root will be contained in the *first* syllable, as: glück-lich, *happy*; Heiter-keit, *cheerfulness*; Wahr-heit, *truth*.

In words formed both by prefixes and suffixes, the root must be in the *middle*; as: Er-zieh-ung, *education*; Be-trüb-niß, *affliction*.

III.

Compounds.

Composition (Zusammensetzung), is the union or combination of two or more words into one unity of notion, as: Apfel-wein, *apple-wine* (*cider*), Hand-schu, *hand-shoe* (*glove*), convey the same notions which are expressed by the corresponding simple words in English.

Every compound, whatever may be the number of words it contains, is considered as consisting only of two components, one of which is determined by the other. That part or word which contains the fundamental notion of the compound, is called the fundamental word, or determined component; the other part or word which modifies or determines the former, is distinguished by the name of the determinative component. Hence, in

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the word Rath=haus, *town-house*, the word Haus is the fundamental word, and Rath the determinative component.

1. The determinative component ought always to precede the fundamental word, except in compound particles, in which this order is generally inverted.

From a transposition of the component parts results either an entire change of the original meaning, or no sense at all; as:—

Oel=baum, olive-tree; Baumöl, olive-oil.
Rath=haus, townhouse; Hausrath, household furniture.
Schreib=stube, office; Stubeschreib, which means nothing at all.

2. From one and the same fundamental word various compounds may be formed, as, from Haus:—

Rath=haus, town-hall.
Garten=haus, summer-house.
Leih=haus, pawnbroking establishment.
Armen=haus, poor-house.
Wohn=haus, dwelling-house.
Wirths=haus, public-house, tavern.

3. And again, the determinative component of one compound may constitute the fundamental word of another; thus the words: Rath and Garten, of the compounds Rathhaus, Gartenhaus, may be considered as fundamental words, and the following compounds formed from them:—

Geheimer=rath, a privy counsellor.
Stadt=rath, senate of the town.
Hof=rath, counsellor of the court.
Lust=garten, a pleasure-garden.
Obst=garten, an orchard, fruit-garden.
Baum=garten, an orchard.
Gemüse=garten, a kitchen-garden.

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Multi-Compounds.

One compound may also be again the component part of another compound, as: Schumacher=ſtraße, *shoemaker street;* Gartenhaus=thür, *summerhouse door.* Or even both component parts may be compounds, as: Nordſee=ſchifffahrt, *the navigation of the North Sea;* Landſee=ſchifffahrt, *lake-navigation.*

Or one or both components may be double compounds, as: Landſeeſchifffahrtskunde, *the art of lake navigation.*

The division of multi-compounds into their two component parts requires a perfect acquaintance with the meaning of the different words of which the compound is formed.

In general the words are joined together in compounds without undergoing any alteration in their terminations; but in some cases, the determinative component, if a substantive, assumes one of the terminations e, er, el, en, es (s), as: Tag=e=buch, *daybook;* Heid=el=beere, *bilberry*, instead of Tag=buch, Heid=beere.

When words are joined which stand in a grammatical relation to each other, such a combination is called a composition by contraction, and in this case the determinative component always assumes the grammatical inflexion, corresponding to its grammatical relation, as: Chriſt=e n=feind, *a hater or persecutor of the Christians;* Bauer= n =ſtolz, *a clownish pride.*

In some of these compounds, the determinative component is even separately declined, as:—

N. der Geheime=rath, the privy counsellor.
G. des Geheim=en=rathes, of the privy counsellor.
D. dem Geheim=en=rathe, to the privy counsellor.

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Words of all descriptions are joined together to form compounds, as:—

Substantives are formed by joining a substantive, or an adjective, or a verb, or a particle, to a substantive.

Adjectives, by joining an adjective or substantive to an adjective.

Verbs, by joining a substantive, adverb, or preposition, to a verb.

Adverbs and conjunctions, by joining adverbs, prepositions, and even substantives, to adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions.

IV.

The Grammatical Inflections.

The position of the root being necessarily affected by any material change of the original structure of the words, we cannot conclude this chapter without bestowing also a few considerations on those changes of the terminations of the words, by means of which the latter are qualified to express the different relations in which they may stand to each other in a sentence, and which are termed the grammatical inflections.

The syllables of grammatical inflexion are: e, em, en, end, ens, er, ern, es, eſt, et, te, ſte.

1. By means of the syllables es, e, em, er, ern, ens, the cases of the declensions of substantives, adjectives, and pronouns are formed, as:—

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SUBSTANTIVES.

Singular.

Nom. das Haus, the house.
Gen. des Hauſ=es, of the house.
Dat. dem Hauſ=e, to the house.

Plural.

Nom. die Häuſ=er, the houses.
Dat. den Häuſ=ern, to the houses.

ADJECTIVES.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	gut=er,	gut=e,	gut=es,	good.
Gen.	gut=es,	gut=er,	gut=es,	of the good.
Dat.	gut=em,	gut=er,	gut=em,	to the good.
Acc.	gut=en,	gut=e,	gut=es,	the good.

PRONOUNS.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. mein, my.	Nom. mein=e, my.
Gen. mein=es, of my.	Gen. mein=er, of my.
Dat. mein=em, to my.	Dat. mein=en, to my.
Acc. mein=en, my.	Acc. mein=e, my.

2. The syllables er, eſt, serve to form the degrees of comparison, as: groß, *great*; größ=er, *greater*; größ=eſt, or größt, *greatest*.

3. By means of the syllables en, end, eſt, et, te, the different moods, tenses, and persons of the verbs are formed, as:—

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By means of e n, the infinitive and the first and third persons of the present plural, as: . . lieb=en, *to love.*
(wir) lieb=en, *we love.*
„ „ e n d, the present participle . . lieb=end, *loving.*
„ „ e, the imperative and present singular of the subjunctive . . . . . lieb=e, *love.*
(daß ich) lieb=e, *that I love.*
„ „ e ſt, the second person of the present singular . . . lieb=eſt, *lovest.*
„ „ e t, the third person . . . . lieb=et, *loves.*
„ „ t e, the first and third person of the imperfect . . . lieb=te, *loved.*

V.

Examples of the Position of the Root in Words increased both by Syllables of Derivation and Grammatical Inflection.

1. *Words formed by Prefixes.*

prefix root
Ver=trag, *contract;* prefix root Ge=fahr, *danger;* prefix root Un=menſch, *barbarian.*

The same increased by grammatical inflection—

prefix root gram. infl.
Ver=trag=es, *of the contract;* prefix root gram. infl. Ge=fahr=en, *dangers;*
prefix root gram. infl.
Un=menſch=en, *barbarians.*

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2. *Words formed by Suffixes.*

root suffix
Reit=er, *horseman;* root suffix Wahr=heit, *truth;* root suffix Fürſt=inn, *princess.*

The same increased by grammatical inflection—

root suffix infl.
Reit=er=s, *of the horseman;* root suffix infl.
Wahr=heit=en, *truths;* root suffix infl.
Fürſt=inn=en, *princesses.*

3. *Words formed both by Prefixes and Suffixes.*

prefix root suffix prefix root suffix prefix root suffix
Ge=wohn=heit, *habit;* un=menſch=lich, *barbarous;* vor=ſich=tig, *cautious.*

The same increased by grammatical inflection—

prefix root suffix infl. prefix root suffix infl.
Ge=wohn=heit=en, *habits;* un=menſch=lich=er, *more barbarous;* (ein) vor=ſicht= ig= er= er (Mann), *a more prudent man.*

prefix root suffix infl. of gender infl. of comp.

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CHAPTER VI.

ACCENTUATION.

ACCENTUATION, founded upon the value of words in the sentence, and of syllables in each word, says the learned Dr. Becker, in his valuable grammar, is more uniformly observed and more strictly attended to in the German than in any other modern language. The German language, moreover, requires a stronger and more decided accentuation, by means of a rise, fall, and varied impetus of the voice, than that which is admitted by other languages. Foreigners, therefore, in order to speak German correctly, have not only to arrive at an accurate discrimination of the syllables and words which require to be accentuated from those which do not, but also to appropriate to themselves the peculiar energy of German accentuation.*

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* The accentuation of the German language is strictly logical, the chief accent being always placed upon the most important word in a sentence, and on the most important syllable (the root-syllable) of a word; whilst all syllables of derivation and inflexion have either only a weak tone, or are entirely unaccented.

These truly rational principles of accentuation exercise a most favourable influence on the language in general; for, in the first place, it is obvious, that the emphatical distinction of the most important words and syllables must in a high degree promote the perspicuity of speech, the mind of the hearer being immediately and forcibly directed to the chief notions of the sentence.

In the next place, it is not less evident, that the same marked distinc-

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We distinguish:—

1. The accentuation of syllables,
2. The accentuation of words, and
3. The oratory accent.

I.

THE ACCENTUATION OF SYLLABLES.

The syllables of a word are distinguished by a different degree of intensity of tone or elevation of the voice, partly in order to point out their relative grammatical and logical importance, partly to please the ear by a musical variety of tone.

Thus, a syllable is either pronounced:—

a. With a strong elevation or stress of the voice, which is called the full or principal accent, an will be represented thus (ˆ).

b. Or with an inferior stress, which is termed the demi accent, and will be marked thus (ˋ).

---

tion of the first or radical syllables of the words will not only produce a great number of *Trochees* (a eurythmical combination, which is considered the most perfect), but also promote a eurythmical proportion of accented and unaccented syllables in general.

Finally, the principle of leaving the soundless syllables of derivation and inflection entirely unaccented, and even prescribing an accelerated articulation of them, proves equally favourable to *euphony*, as the full sounding vowels of the notional words are thus brought nearer to each other, and by that means a rich variety of high sounding notes is taking effect within a reduced period of time.

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c. Or with no stress at all; in which case the syllables are said to be unaccentuated. The representative sign of unaccented syllables will be this (˘).

1.—Accentuation of the Syllables in Simple (not compounded) Words.

A.—*The Principal, or Full Accent* (ˆ):

Rests in all uncompounded words of two or more syllables, upon the *radical syllable*,* which, except in derivatives formed by prefixes, is always the *first* syllable, as: Freûd=e *joy*, Vât=er *father*, freûnd=lich *friendly*, Heîter=keit *cheerfulness*.

Thus we accent: gêb=et *do but give* (the imperative of the verb gêb=en); but Ge=bêt *prayer* (substantive), derived from bêt=en, *to pray*.

Exceptions.

1. The word lebendig, although derived from lêb=en, takes the accent upon the syllable of derivation, as: leb=êndig.
2. All words ending in ei have the full accent on the last syllable ei, as: Spielerei *sport*, Meierei *farm*, Kinderei *childishness*.
3. All German words with the foreign termination iren, have the full accent on the syllable iren, as:

* It is to be remarked, that, for the purposes of accentuation, the division of the syllables is to be effected, not according to the rules of spelling, but according to the principles of the formation of words.

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hauf=îren *to go peddling*, halb=îren *to halve*, gratul=îren *to congratulate.*

4. Words with the prefixes un, ur, miß, erz, and ant, have the full accent on these prefixes, not on the radical syllables of the word, as: Ûr=ſach *cause*, Ûr=ſprung *origin*, Ânt=wort *answer*, Ûn=ſinn *nonsense*, Mîß=trauen *distrust*, Êrz=vater *patriarch.*

Obs.—In a few particular instances, the first four prefixes take only the demi-accent. See rules on the demi-accent.

B.—*The Subordinate, or Demi Accent* (ˋ) *rests:*

1. On all suffixes the vowel of which is *not* e, viz.: am, and, ath, at, bar, dar, haft, heit, icht, inn, keit, lei, lein, lich, ling, lings, niß, ſal, ſam, ſchaft, thum, ung, as: Heîl=ànd *saviour*, Êid=àm *son-in-law*, Heîm=àth *home*, Mônd=àt *month*, wûnder=bàr *wonderful.*

2. On the prefix un:

a. Before participles, as: ùn=gerâcht *unrevenged*, ùn=belôhnt *unrewarded.*

b. Before adjectives ending in bar, lich, ſam, which are formed from verbs, as: ùn=êndlich *infinitely*, ùn=dûldſam *intolerant*, ùn=ſterblich *immortal.*

But before substantives and adverbs, and before adjectives which are not derived from verbs, un has always the full accent, as:

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Ûn=ſinn *nonsense*, Ûn=fàll *accident*, ûn=ſchuldig *innocent*, ûn=glûcklich *unhappy*.

Thus, even the adjectives ûn=dankbar *ungrateful*, and ûn=ſichtbar *invisible*, although ending in bar, have the *full accent* on the prefix un, because they are not in a direct way derived from verbs, but from the substantives Dank, Sicht.

3. On the prefix ur, in the words ùr=ſprünglich *originally*, and ùr=plötzlich *all on a sudden*.

In all other compositions ur has the full accent.

4. On the prefix miß, when inseparable before verbs, as: mìß=fallen *displease*, mìß=lingen *to fail*.

When separable before verbs, as well as before *substantives* and *adjectives*, miß has the full accent, as: das Mîß=tràuen *the distrust*, das Mîß=fallen *the displeasure*, mîß=trauiſch *distrustful*, mîß=fällig *displeasing*.

5. On the prefix Erz, as: Êrz=dieb *an arrant thief*, Êrz=kämmerer *arch-chamberlain*, èrz=böſe *very bad*, èrz=dumm *extremely stupid*.

But Erz has the full accent in: Êrz=vàter *patriarch*, Êrz=èngel *archangel*, Êrz=biſchof *archbishop*, Êrz=ſtift *archbishoprick*.

C.—*Unaccented* (˘) *are*:—

1. All syllables of grammatical inflection (of declension, conjugation, and comparison): viz. e, em,

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en, end, ens, er, ern, es, eſt, et, te, and ſte, as: Bäum=ĕ *trees*, dieſ=ĕm *to this*, gut=ĕn *to the good*, lieb=ĕnd *loving*, Herz=ĕns *of the heart*, Kind=ĕr *children*, wund=ĕrn *to wonder*, &c.

2. The *prefixes*, the vowel of which is e: viz. be, ge, ent, er, ver, zer, emp, as: bĕ=rühren *to touch*, gĕ=brauchen *to use*, Ĕnt=ſchluß *resolution*, ĕr=zählen *to relate*, zĕr=brechen *to break*, ĕmp=finden *to feel*.

3. The *suffixes*, the vowel of which is e, viz.: chen, de, e, el, eln, en, end, er, ern, tel, ſel, the, as: Bäum=chĕn *a little tree*, Freud=ĕ *joy*, Heb=ĕl *a lever*, ſchmeich=ĕln *to flatter*, hölz=ĕrn *wooden*, Räth=ſĕl *riddle*, Blü=thĕ *blossom*.

4. The *suffixes* ig, zig, and ßig, as: art=ĭg *genteel*, vier=zĭg *forty*, drei=ßĭg *thirty*.

Obs.—Unaccentuated syllables accumulating in a word, are to be uttered rapidly, as: Die Gerett=et=en (rapidly) flücht=et=en (rapidly) ſich in das an ſtoß=end=e (rapidly) Haus, *those who were saved took refuge in the adjoining house.*

2.—The Accentuation of the Syllables in Compound Words.

A.—*The Full Accent* (ˆ) *rests*—

In compound words on the *modifying* word,* which in

* On its root-syllable, if the word is accompanied by a syllable of derivation or inflection.

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substantives, adjectives, and verbs, generally *precedes*, and in particles *follows* the fundamental word, as:

Substantives: Kîrch=hof *churchyard*, Schlôß=thurm *castle-tower*, Fênſter=glaß *window-glass*, Glâs=fenſter *glass-window*.

Adjectives: grôß=mûthig *generous*, hîmmel=blau *sky blue*, grâs=grûn *as green as grass*, ſêe=krank *sea sick*.

Verbs: frûh=ſtücken *to breakfast*, rêcht=fertigen *to justify*.

Particles: vor=aûs *beforehand*, vor=hêr *before*, ſeit=dêm *since*, wo=vôn *whereof*.

Obs.—Syllables of derivation and inflexion, attending the fundamental or the modifying word, follow the same rules of accentuation in compounds as in simple words, as: Gârt=ĕn=thûr, hîmm=ĕl=blàu.

B.—*The Subordinate, or Demi Accent* (ˋ) *rests*—

On the determined component, or *fundamental word*, as: Kirch=hòf *churchyard*, Groß=mùth *generosity*, Haus=thûr *house door*.

In compound particles, the fundamental word *precedes* the modifying word, and has a very weak tone, as: hĭn=fòrt *henceforth*, wŏ=vôn *whereof*, vŏr=hêr *before*.

Exceptions.

The following words have the *full* accent on the fundamental word:—

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a. Substantives: Jahr=hundert *century*, Süd=oſt *south east*, Nord=weſt *north west*, Neu=holland *New Holland*, Frohn=leichnam *Christ's holy body*.

b. Adjectives: leib=eigen *bond*, hand=greiflich *palpable*, voll=kommen *perfect*, will=kommen *welcome*, hoch=adelig *highly noble*, groß=mächtig *high, potent*, all=mächtig *omnipotent* (but All=macht), all=weiſe *all wise*, all=gütig *all good*, all=mählich *by degrees*.

c. Adverbs: compounded with all, viel, voll, wohl, as: all=hier *here*, all=ein *but, alone*, viel=leicht *perhaps*, viel=mehr *rather*, voll=auf *plenty*, wohl=an *well then*, wohl=auf *cheer up*.

Of the Accentuation of the Compound Verbs in particular.

1. Verbs compounded with substantives or adjectives, or derived from compound substantives, have always the full accent on the first component part, as: hand=haben *to handle, maintain*, wahr=ſagen *to foretell*, luſt=wandeln *to walk for pleasure*, lieb=koſen *to caress*.

   In the verbs: lob=ſingen *to sing in praise*, lob=preiſen *to exalt*, froh=locken *to exult*, the accent is frequently placed on the second syllable.

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The verb offen=bâren, takes also the accent upon the syllable baren.

2. Verbs compounded with *particles* have :—

a. The full accent on the particle, when this is separable from the verb.*

b. On the verb, when the particle is inseparably compounded with the verb, as :

Separably compounded : — ûnter=gehen *to perish*, vôr=ſchlâgen *to propose.*

Inseparably compounded :—bĕ=weîſen *to prove*, zĕr=reîßen *to tear.*

The *inseparable*, and consequently *unaccented* prefixes are :—

be, as— bĕ=weîſen, to prove	ver, as—vĕr=gêhen, to pass away
ent . . ĕnt=êhren, to dishonour	voll . . vŏll=zîehen, to execute
emp . . ĕmp=fângen, to receive	wider . wĭder=râthen, to dissuade
er . . . ĕr=hâlten, to preserve	zer . . zĕr=ſtreuen, to disperse
hinter . hĭnter=gehen, to deceive	miß . . mĭß=fâllen, to displease.

Obs.—The particle miß takes, however, the full accent in the verbs :

miß=trauen, to distrust	miß=lauten, } to be dissonant
miß=greifen, to mistake	miß=tônen, }
miß=arten, to degenerate	miß=ſtimmen, to put out of hu-
miß=bieten, to underbid	miß=behagen, to dislike [mour
miß=handeln, to do wrong	miß=gebâren, to miscarry
miß=klingen, to be dissonant	miß=verſtehen, to misunderstand.

* The separation takes place in the present and imperfect tenses, and in the imperative mood, as : er ſchlâgt mir vor, *he proposes to me ;* er ſchlug mir neulich vor, *he lately proposed to me:*

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The separable, and consequently *accented* particles are:—

ab, as—	âb-legen, to lay off
an . . .	ân-ſtellen, to place, institute
auf . .	âuf-gehen, to rise, spring up
aus . .	âus-laſſen, to leave out.
bei . . .	bêi-ſtehen, to assist
dar . .	dâr-reichen, to offer, present
ein . . .	êin-kaufen, to buy in
fehl . .	fêhl-ſchlagen, to miscarry
fort . .	fôrt-dauern, to continue
frei . .	frêi-ſprechen, to acquit
gleich .	gleîch-kommen, to equal
heim .	heîm-kehren, to return
her . .	hêr-bringen, to bring along
hin . .	hîn-bringen, to take along
los . .	lôs-reißen, to tear off
mit . .	mît-nehmen, to take with one
nach . .	nâch-folgen, to follow after
nieder	nîeder-legen, to lay down
ob . . .	ôb-liegen, to be incumbent on
ſtatt .	ſtâtt-finden, to take place
um . . .	ûm-kommen, to perish
vor . .	vôr-geben, to pretend
weg . .	wêg-bleiben, to stay away
zu . . .	zû-reden, to encourage.

In the following compound particles, belonging to this class, the accent is to be placed according to the general rule of the accentuation of compound particles, upon the second syllable of the particle:—

anheim, as—anheîm-ſtellen, to leave to one

dabei . . . . . dabeî-ſtehen, to stand by

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daher..... daher=kommen, to come along
dahin..... dahin=eilen, to hasten along
davon .... davon=laufen, to run off
einher .... einher=gehen, to go about
empor .... empor=heben, to lift up
herab..... herab=ſpringen, to leap down
heran .... heran=führen, to lead on
heraus.... heraus=holen, to fetch out
herbei .... herbei=rufen, to call towards one
herein .... herein=bringen, to bring in
herüber .. herüber=kommen, to come over
herum .... herum=laufen, to run round (about)
herunter.. herunter=fallen, to fall down
hervor .... hervor=bringen, to produce
herzu..... herzu=eilen, to hasten to one
umher .... umher=gehen, to go about
umhin .... umhin=können, to forbear, help
voran..... voran=gehen, to go before
voraus.... voraus=ſetzen, to suppose
vorbei .... vorbei=kommen, to pass by
vorher.... vorher=ſagen, to foretell
vorüber .. vorüber=gehn, to pass by
überein .. überein=kommen, to agree
zurück .... zurück=rufen, to recall
zuſammen . zuſammen=ſetzen, to put together.

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Observations.

a. Some verbs, beginning with an *unaccented* prefix, take another accented particle before it, by means of which the meaning of the root is modified a second time, as: kennen *to know*, er=kennen *to recognise*, an=er=kennen *to acknowledge*. halten *to hold*, be=halten *to keep*, vor=be=halten *to reserve*.

Verbs of this kind are: an=ver=trauen, to entrust

an=be=treffen, } to concern
an=be=langen, }

auf=er=bauen, to build up

auf=er=ziehen, to bring up, educate

aus=er=lesen, to select

aus=er=wählen, to choose.

b. The particles durch, hinter, über, um, unter, voll, and wieder, are in general *unaccented* before verbs; but they may also assume the accent, by doing which the meaning of the verb is changed, as:—

durch=dringen, to penetrate..durch=bringen, to force through

durch=bohren, to stab.....durch=boren, to bore through

über=führen, to convict ....über=führen, to convey across

unter=halten, to entertain ..unter=halten, to hold under

unter=gehen, to undergo ....unter=gehen, to perish

um=gehen, to evade .....um=gehen, to make a round about, to have intercourse

wieder=holen, to repeat.....wieder=holen, to fetch back.

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Of Multi-Compounds.

Multi-compounds, or those compositions in which either one of the component parts, or both, consist of more than one word, as: Kaufmanns=ſohn, Kriegs=ſchau=platz, Mit=tags=mahl=zeit, are accentuated according to the following principles:

1. When the first component is a compound word, and the second a simple one, the accent will be distributed thus: Kauf=manns=ſohn *the son of a merchant.*
2. When the first component is a simple word, and the second a compounded one, the accentuation will be thus: Krieg̈s=ſchau=platz *the theatre of war.*
3. When both components are compounds, the accentuation is as follows: Mit=tags=mahl=zeit *dinner*, Nord=ſee=ſchiff=fahrt *the navigation of the North Sea.*
4. Syllables of derivation or inflexion follow the same rules in multi-compounds as in simple words, as: Brand=ver=ſich=er=ungs=an=ſtalt *Fire insurance establishment.*

Obs.—A few multi-compounds are irregularly accentuated, as: Palm=ſonntag *Palm Sunday*, Char=frei=tag *Good Friday*, Reichs=hof=rath *Counsellor of the empire*, Schloß=haupt=mann *castellain*, Ober=poſt=amt *Chief post office.*

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3.—The Accentuation of the Syllables in Foreign Words.

Words taken from modern languages are generally pronounced and accentuated as in the languages to which they belong, or from which they are derived. Thus, French words generally take the accent upon the last syllable, as: Original, Cardinal, Majeſtät, Advokat, Problem, Billet, Genie, Chevalier, Diner, &c.

Greek and Latin words follow for the most part the same rule, as: Natur, Doktrin, Manual, Prälat, Philoſoph, Mandat, Statut, Exil, Student, Toleranz, Juſtiz, Humanität, Religion, &c.

There are also some original German words, but with foreign terminations, which take the accent on the last syllable, as: Kompan, Schwadron, Soldat, Stacket, Blumiſt, Moraſt, Glaſur, Stellage, &c.

A great number of foreign words, however, which have been admitted into the language at an early period, and assumed a German form, by either admitting a German termination only, or changing at the same time the root of the word, are accentuated according to the principles of the German accentuation, as: Körper (*corpus*) *body*, Pöbel (*peuple*) *people*, Pulver (*pulvis*) *powder*, Fenſter (*fenestra*) *window*, Abt (*abbas*) *abbot*, Skizze *sketch*, &c.

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In polysyllabic words, which have assumed a German termination, the full accent rests on the penultima, as: die Partîkel *the particle*, die Epiſôde *the episode*, das Exêmpel *the example*, die Idŷlle *the idyl*, &c.

This chiefly applies to adverbs, formed from foreign words by means of the suffixes iſch and lich, as: harmôniſch, românt=iſch, perſôn=lich, manîer=lich, &c.

In many words, the accentuation is entirely irregular and variable, as: Hiſtôri=e, Theorîe, Poêtik, Politîk, Kânon, Kanône, Barômeter, Thermomêter, Trîmeter, Pentâmeter, Hexâmeter, Âltar and Altâr, Pâllaſt and Pallâſt.

Others change the accent when increased by inflection, as: Dôctor, Doctôren; Pâſtor, Paſtôren; Mûſe; Muſîk, Mûſiker, muſikâliſch, Muſikânt; Âether, âtheriſch; Melodîe, melôdiſch; Natiôn, nationâl.

II.

THE ACCENTUATION OF WORDS.

The accentuation of words, or that stress by which some words in a sentence (independently of their syllabic accent) are distinguished above others, is partly regulated by their grammatical, partly by their logical importance.

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Thus, notional words (substantives, adjectives, notional verbs, and adverbs of quality), being of greater importance than relational words (pronouns, auxiliary verbs, numerals, prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs, when not adverbs of quality), are also distinguished by a greater intensity of tone.

This rule is chiefly to be taken as a guide for the accentuation of *monosyllabic words*, concerning which it is moreover to be remarked, that *monosyllabic relational words* have a weaker tone than dissyllabic ones, and that the former are entirely slighted (unaccented), when standing before or after one word, or between two words of greater importance, as: ăm Fêuer *near the fire;* ĕr kômmt *he comes;* Wâg ĕs *dare;* kômmen ŏder gehen *to come or to go*, &c.

Two or more consecutive monosyllabic form-words are moreover not only to be uttered with an entire absence of accent, but also with increased rapidity, as: Du kannſt ihn nicht be=ûrtheilĕn, dènn Dŭ kênnſt ihn nicht ge=nûg, *you cannot judge of him, because you do not sufficiently know him.*

Obs. The article der, die, das, *the*, and ein *a*, in its monosyllabic forms, further the pronouns es *it*, and man *they, people*, as well as the conjunctions ſo and zu *to*, before the infinitive, are always *unaccented.*

The stress which is to be laid in a sentence on one notional word in preference to another, is decided by the degree of their logical importance. The chief modifying word in a sentence is therefore marked with a greater stress, than the notional word or words which are modified or determined by the former.

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Thus, the predicate, as the modifying part in a sentence, will take the chief accent, whilst the subject has only a subordinate tone, as: Dieſes Waſſer iſt eiskalt, *this water is as cold as ice.* Er ſpielt die Harfe wunderſchön, *he plays beautifully on the harp.* Er wird mir ſchreiben, *he will write to me.*

From the same grounds the attributive adjective also claims, in most cases, the chief accent, as: Er iſt ein edler Menſch, *he is a noble minded man.* Ein wohlerzogner Menſch wird nie etwas Ungeziemendes ſagen, *a well-bred man will never say any thing unbecoming.*

In sentences enlarged by objective cases, the latter generally take the chief accent, as: Der Bediente hat den Brief auf die Poſt gebracht, *the servant has carried the letter to the post office.*

III.

THE ORATORICAL ACCENT.

As much to avoid monotony, and to enliven the delivery of speech by a musical variety of tone, as for the purposes of rendering speech more intelligible, the logical relations of the different sentences, and of their constituent parts in a period, are distinguished by a corresponding modulation or raising and falling of the voice.

The German language is eminently musical; but as example is a far safer teacher concerning the modulation of tone in a language than precept, and the oratorical accent being besides more a subject of rhetoric than of pronunciation, we confine ourselves here to observe

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that, in general, the antecedent part (Vorderſatz) of a period is distinguished by a gradual raising of the voice, whereas the concluding sentence (Nachſatz) generally requires a gradual descending of the same, as :—

gradual raising of the voice — highest pitch
Das irdiſche Lebensglück iſt, wie die Erfahrung uns lehrt, weder
gradual descending
dauerhaft, noch vollkommen, all earthly happiness is, as experience teaches us, neither durable nor perfect.

The emphasis is that particular stress, laid upon a word or syllable which the speaker wishes to point out particularly. As it is entirely dependent on the intention of the speaker, it may fall on any, even the smallest word, or a syllable in a sentence, as:

Du biſt für mich; wer iſt wider mich! *thou* art *for* me, *who* is *against* me!

Ich habe ihn geſehen, I have *seen* him.

Ich habe ihn geſehen, aber nicht ſeinen Bruder, I have seen *him*, but not his brother.

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EXERCISES ON THE ACCENTUATION.

N. B. Words which ought to be marked by the accent of words, are distinguished in the printing.

Dem Weiſen dienen die Reichthümer, den Thoren beherrſchen ſie.

Die Beſcheidenheit hebt den Werth der andern Tugenden.

Quale dich nicht, zu wiſſen, was dir nichts nützt.

Eintracht iſt das ſtärkſte Band der Geſellſchaft.

Die Abſichten des Menſchen ſtimmen oft nicht mit ſeinen Handlungen überein.

Nichts iſt auf der Erde ohne Beſchwerlichkeit.

To be Accentuated by the Student.

Ich erinnere (mich) nicht, daß ein Buch, ein Menſch, oder irgend eine
I remember not that a book, a man, or any
Begebenheit des Lebens ſo große Wirkungen auf mich hervorgebracht
event of life so great effects upon me produced
hätte, als die köſtlichen Stücke, die ich durch Ihre Güte habe
had as the precious pieces which I by your kindness have
kennen lernen. Sie ſcheinen ein Werk eines himmliſchen
become acquainted with. They seem a work of a heavenly

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Genius zu ſein, der ſich den Menſchen nähert, um
genius to be, who himself to men approaches in order
ſie mit ſich ſelbſt auf die gelindeſte Weiſe bekannt zu
them with himself in the mildest manner acquainted to
machen. Es ſind keine Gedichte. Man glaubt vor den
make. They are no fictions. One believes before the
aufgeſchlagnen Büchern des Schickſals zu ſtehen, in denen der
opened books of fate to stand, in which the
Sturmwind des bewegteſten Lebens ſauſt, und mit Gewalt
whirlwind of the most agitated life howls and with violence
raſch hin und wieder blättert.
rapidly to and fro turns the leaves.

Göthe.

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GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR READING.

These observations are chiefly intended to serve as a permanent guide to the student after he has completely finished the perusal of the Treatise; and as they not only exhibit the most essential precepts, dispersed throughout it under one retrospective view, but also point out to the student the particular cases in which he will find himself most likely to fail, we cannot too strongly recommend, that, for some time at least, he should cast a glance at them whenever he is practising in reading.

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1. Every letter in a syllable is to be clearly and distinctly articulated, according to the sound, which has been defined in the rules of the pronunciation, as: Ꝑ=f e r d, Ꝑ=f a l m, R=n e ch t.

2. The *initial* and final consonants of the different syllables of a word are to be articulated with peculiar precision and acuteness, as thus only that distinct articulation of each syllable is to be effected, which the German pronunciation imperiously requires, as: H au s=f n e ch t, L i ch t=pu tz e, Ꝑ o ſt=p f er d, Gl ück, Gl ück s=z ug.

Even in unaccented syllables of derivation and inflexion, although they are to be uttered with a very weak tone and great rapidity, the articulation of the consonants ought, at least, to be correct.

For instance, in the word z̆er=rei̯ßen̆, the letter *t* of the z (*ts*) is to be well marked, though the prefix z̆er is entirely unaccented, and to be uttered rapidly.

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In ver=lieren, the sound of the v is to be decidedly that of f, and not to be softened into that of the English *v*, as: ferlieren (not verleeren, with the English *v*).

In dieſem, the m is to be correctly sounded, however weak and quick the syllable em is delivered.

The s, the t, and the r, in unaccented syllables, require a particular precision, as: des Herzens; es zerrinnt; größer er; Gerette=te; Glücks=zug.

The final syllable en alone admits of a certain indistinctness and vagueness of sound, as: glücklich=en, fröhlich=en.

3. The accentuation is most scrupulously to be attended to, it being, in fact, the chief medium by which the true national colouring is imparted to the speech.

It will be recollected that the full accent rests in all German words on the first syllable, except:—

1. In words beginning with the accentless prefixes: be, ge, ent, er, ver, zer, emp.
2. Words terminating in ei, or iren, have the full accent on those terminations, as: Spieler ei, halb ir en.
3. Compound particles have the full accent on the second syllable, as: um=her, herab.

For a few special anomalies, see the Treatise.

The *demi-accent* rests:—

1. On all suffixes, the vowel of which is *not* e, as: Heil=and, Heim=ath, Mon=at.

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2. On the fundamental word, or second component part in compounds, as: Glâs=fenſter, ſee=krank.

Unaccented are:—

1. All syllables of grammatical inflexion, as: lieb=end, Herz=ens.
2. All prefixes, the vowel of which is e, as: be=weiſen, Ent=ſchluß.
3. All suffixes, the vowel of which is e, as: Hâus=chen, ſchmeich=eln.
4. The suffixes ig, ßig, zig, as: art=ig, vier=zig.

Unaccented are, further:—

The articles der, die, das, and ein, the pronouns es and man, as well as the conjunctions ſo and zu, before the infinitive:—

Er liebt die Kinder und die Blumen, he loves (the) children and (the) flowers.

Es iſt unnütz zu klagen, it is useless to complain.

One, or two, or more consecutive little relational words, as well as all unaccented syllables of derivation and inflexion, are not only to be entirely unaccented, but also to be uttered with increased rapidity, whilst the voice rests with a full sound and strong emphasis on the radical vowel of the next notional word, as:—

rapidly
Er hat mich nicht geſehen, he has not seen me.

rapidly
Eine Sammlung von ſchön=eren Ge=wächſen
A collection of finer plants

rapidly
kann man nicht ſehen.
can one not see.

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4. Next to the accentuation, the sharp and long sound of the vowels deserve the greatest attention of the student.

A vowel is always *sharp* when followed by two or more consonants in the same syllable (concerning the peculiar nature of the ẖ, see rule 7, below); in all other combinations the vowels are *long*, even in cases of elision, as: l̂ebt for lebet.

5. The vowels u, ů, and o̊, as well as the diphthongs au, aů, and eu, require a full and sonorous sound.

6. A proper discrimination is to be made between the sounds of the a and å | å and e | e and o̊ | o and o̊ o and u | u and ů | i and ů | ie and ei | au and aů | aů and ei | ei and eu.

7. The ẖ, which is strongly to be aspirated as the initial letter of a syllable, is always mute in the middle or at the end of a syllable, but lengthens the preceding vowel, even when followed by another consonant, as: Wâẖl, Sôẖn.

8. The sound of the f̈ must be well marked, chiefly at the end.

9. The v always like f.

10. The w like the French *v*, or between the English *v* and *w*.

11. The sound of the t in the ʒ (*ts*) must be well marked.

12. The ſch always like *sh*.

13. The qu like the English *kv*, not like the English *kw* or *qu*.

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14. The sound of the ß is that of a pure sharp *s*, without any admixture of the ʒ. It is meant for a sharp hissing sound (*s*) after a long vowel.

15. The r, which is more shrill than in English (pronounce: Herr!), ought never to affect the sound of a vowel preceding or following, that is: the articulation of the latter is to be as pure and full before or after r, as it is before and after any other consonant, as: rühmen, für; Ruhm, Urzeit; Ohr, Rohr, Rom; Röschen, Gehör.

16. Particular attention ought also to be bestowed on the articulation of the final g and ch.

The final g has a guttural sound after a, o, u, and au, and a palatal one after e, i, ä, ö, and the other vowels and diphthongs; but both these sounds are to be extremely soft and smooth, as: Tag, bug, bog; ewig, Sieg, Weg, Zeug.

Whereas the sound of the final ch, being also guttural after a, o, u, and au, and palatal after e, i, ä, ö, &c., is decidedly accute, sharp, and short, as: Dach, Macht, Joch, Tuch; Licht, Hecht, welcher.

Finally, we beg leave to remark, that it would prove highly promotive to the student's ultimate success, if, when reading, he would now and then repeat one and the same sentence several times, and indeed, so often, till he should find himself able to pronounce it as fluently as he would in English; for thus the organs of speech will be formed, the necessary fluency acquired, and the ear gradually become familiarized with the oratorical accent.

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EXERCISES IN READING.

1.

Die Sprache des Herzens.

Einst trat der liebende Genius der gefühlreicheren Menschen vor den Jupiter und bat: „Göttlicher Vater, gieb deinen armen Menschen eine bessere Sprache, denn sie haben nur Worte, wenn sie sagen wollen, wie sie trauern, wie sie froh locken, wie sie lieben.“ „Hab ich ihnen nicht die Thräne gegeben,“ sagte Jupiter; „die Thräne der Freude und die Thräne des Schmerzes und die süßere der Liebe?“ Der Genius antwortete: „Auch die Thräne spricht das Herz nicht aus. Göttlicher Vater, gieb ihnen eine bessere Sprache, wenn sie sagen wollen, wie sie die unendliche Sehnsucht fühlen,—wie ihnen das Morgensternchen der Kindheit nach blinkt—und die Rosen-aurora der Jugend nachglüht—und wie vor ihnen im Alter das goldne Abendgewölk eines künftigen Lebenstages glühend und hoch über der verlornen Sonne schwebt. Gieb ihnen eine neue Sprache für das Herz, mein Vater!“ Jetzt hörte Jupiter in dem Klange der Welten die Muse des Gesanges herannahn, und er winkte ihr und sagte: „Ziehe hinunter zu den Menschen, und lehre sie deine Sprache.“ Da kam die Muse des Gesanges zu uns hernieder, und lehrte uns die Töne!

Jean Paul.

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2.

Die deutſche Sprache.

Die deutſche Sprache iſt eine reine Urſprache, das heißt: eine ſolche, welche auf keine andre ſchon beſtehende begründet, noch von einer ſolchen abgeleitet iſt, und daher weder Laute, Wörter, noch Sprachgeſetze von andern Sprachen angenommen hat. Dieſe urſprüngliche und unveränderlich behauptete Stammreinheit, durch welche ſie ſich weſentlich von der Mehrzahl ihrer europäiſchen Schweſtern unterſcheidet, iſt als eine ſehr hohe Bevorzugung anzuſehn; denn in ihr iſt die unſchätzbare Eigenſchaft einer Sprache begründet: ſowohl in ihrem urſprünglichen Klanggehalt und Baue, als in ihrer geſchichtlichen Entwicklung—ein lebendiges Denkmal der Volkseigenthümlichkeit darzuſtellen.

Umwandlungen hat die deutſche Sprache allerdings auch im Verlauf der Zeit erfahren; allein weſentliche Veränderungen ihres Baues, tief eingreifende Umgeſtaltungen ihres Lautgehaltes, ſind nur aus dem Volksleben ſelbſt hervorgegangen; nicht durch Nachahmung fremder Sprachweiſen, noch durch den Einfluß fremder Gewalt herbeigeführt worden.

Wahrhaft zu beklagen iſt es indeß, daß die Zeit nachtheilig auf den Wohllaut derſelben eingewirkt hat; denn gleichſam als wäre mit dem erſten kräftigen Jugendalter der germaniſchen Stämme auch die friſche, lebendige Kraft des Schönheitsgefühles entſchwunden, hat unſre Sprache nach und nach immer zahlreichere Abſchwächungen an ihren Endſylben erlitten, und anſtatt mit der geiſtigen Entwicklung des Volkes eine reichere Tonfülle zu entfalten, eine vorherrſchende Hinneigung zu tonloſer Verflachung gezeigt.

Wie weit ſich dieſe Verkümmerungen ihres Klanggehaltes indeß auch erſtreckt haben mögen, ſo bietet ſie doch des Wohllautes noch immer genug dar, um mit Recht Anſpruch auf Schönheit, Anmuth und muſikaliſchen Gehalt machen zu können; und wem daran gelegen ſein dürfte, ſich näher von dieſer Behauptung zu überzeugen, der durchgehe nur die Werke unſerer gefeierten Dichter; in ihnen wird er eine unerſchöpfliche

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Fülle von erschütternden Tonfällen, von malenden Klangströmungen wahr nehmen.

In der That, die zahlreichen Selbst-, Um- und Doppellauter unsrer Sprache bilden noch immer eine Tonleiter, welche die feinsten Abstufungen und schönsten Tonfärbungen enthält; während die eigenthümliche Verbindung und Angliederung ihrer Mitlauter, so wie die Schärfe und Genauigkeit womit jeder dieser Laute nach seinem wahren Werthe hörbar gemacht wird, vorzüglich aber ihre unübertreffliche, scharfe und streng logische Accentuirung, dem rednerischen Ausdruck derselben eine Kraft und Bestimmtheit verleihen, welche kaum von irgend einer andern Sprache übertroffen, von wenigen nur erreicht werden dürften.

Vorleuchtend aber steht Deutschlands Sprache gewiß rücksichtlich ihrer Bildungsfähigkeit und Fügbarkeit da. Geregelt und streng in ihrer Satzbildung bis zur mathematischen Bestimmtheit, gesteht sie nichts desto weniger, vermöge ihrer ausgedehnten Inversions-Freiheit, den rednerischen und poetischen Zwecken einen unendlichen Spielraum zu; und diese regelmäßige Ungebundenheit ihrer Wortfügung, vereint mit jener unschätzbaren Befähigung: „neue Begriffe blos durch neue Wortverbindungen zu bezeichnen," machen sie in ganz vorzüglichem Grade geeignet, jeden gegebenen Stoff mit bewunderungswürdiger Leichtigkeit zu bewältigen, und die feinsten Schattirungen der Gedanken und Gefühle zu malen.

Gustav Nagel.

3.

Der sterbende Schwan.

„Muß ich allein denn stumm und gesanglos sein?" sprach seufzend der stille Schwan zu sich selbst, und badete sich im Glanz der schönsten Abendröthe; „beinah ich allein im ganzen Reich der gefiederten Schaaren. Zwar, der schnatternden Gans und der gluckenden Henne und dem krächzenden Pfau beneide ich ihre Stimmen nicht; aber dir,

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sanfte Philomele, beneide ich sie, wenn ich, wie fest gehalten durch dieselbe, langsam meine Wellen ziehe, und mich im Abendglanz des Himmels trunken verweile. Wie wollte ich dich singen, goldne Abendsonne! dein schönes Licht und meine Seligkeit singen, mich in den Spiegel deines Rosenantlitzes niedertauchen und sterben.

Still entzückt tauchte der Schwan nieder, und kaum hob er sich aus den Wellen wieder empor, als eine leuchtende Gestalt, die am Ufer stand, ihn zu sich lockte. Es war der Gott der Abend-, und Morgensonne, der schöne Pöbus. „Holdes liebliches Wesen," sprach er, „die Bitte ist dir gewährt, die du so oft in deiner verschwiegnen Brust nährtest, und die dir nicht eher gewährt werden konnte." Kaum hatte er das Wort gesagt, so berührte er den Schwan mit seiner Leier und stimmte auf ihr den Ton der Unsterblichen an. Entzückend durchdrang der Ton den Vogel Apollo's; aufgelöset und ergossen sang er in die Saiten des Gottes der Schönheit; dankbar froh besang er die schöne Sonne, den glänzenden See und sein unschuldiges, seliges Leben. Sanft, wie seine Gestalt, war das harmonische Lied: lange Wellen zog er daher in süßen, entschlummernden Tönen, bis er sich—in Elysium wieder fand, am Fuß des Apollo in seiner wahren, himmlischen Schönheit. Der Gesang, der ihm im Leben versagt war, war sein Schwanengesang geworden, der sanft seine Glieder auflösen mußte: denn er hatte den Ton der Unsterblichen gehört und das Antlitz eines Gottes gesehn. Dankbar schmiegte er sich an den Fuß Apollos und horchte seinen göttlichen Tönen, als eben auch sein treues Weib ankam, die sich in süßem Gesange ihm nach zu Tode geklagt. Die Göttinn der Unschuld nahm beide zu ihren Lieblingen an; das schöne Gespann ihres Muschelwagens, wenn sie im See der Jugend badet.

Gedulde dich, stilles, hoffendes Herz! Was dir im Leben versagt ist, weil du es nicht ertragen könntest, giebt dir der Augenblick deines Todes.

Herder.

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4.

Der Handſchuh.

Vor ſeinem Löwengarten,
Das Kampfſpiel zu erwarten,
Saß König Franz,
Und um ihn die Großen der Krone,
Und rings auf hohem Balkone
Die Damen in ſchönem Kranz.

Und wie er winkt mit dem Finger,
Auf thut ſich der weite Zwinger
Und hinein mit bedächtigem Schritt
Ein Löwe tritt,
Und ſiehet ſich ſtumm
Rings um,
Mit langem Gähnen,
Und ſchüttelt die Mähnen,
Und ſtreckt die Glieder,
Und legt ſich nieder.

Und der König winkt wieder,
Da öffnet ſich behend
Ein zweites Thor,
Da raus rennt
Mit wildem Sprunge
Ein Tiger hervor.
Wie der den Löwen erſchaut,
Brüllt er laut,
Schlägt mit dem Schweif
Einen furchtbaren Reif,

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Und recket die Zunge,
Und im Kreiſe ſcheu
Umgeht er den Leu
Grimmig ſchnurrend:
Darauf ſtreckt er ſich murrend
Zur Seite nieder.

Und der König winkt wieder,
Da ſpeit das doppelt geöffnete Haus
Zwei Leoparden auf einmal aus,
Die ſtürzen mit muthiger Kampf begier
Auf das Tiger thier;
Das packt ſie mit ſeinen grimmigen Tatzen,
Und der Leu mit Gebrüll
Richtet ſich auf—da wird es ſtill.
Und herum im Kreis,
Von Mord ſucht heiß,
Lagern ſich die gräulichen Katzen.

Da fällt von des Altans Rand,
Ein Hand ſchuh von ſchöner Hand
Zwiſchen den Tiger und den Leu'n
Mitten hinein.
Und zu Ritter Delorges ſpottender Weiſ'
Wendet ſich Fräulein Kunigund:
„Herr Ritter, iſt eure Lieb' ſo heiß,
Wie ihr mir's ſchwört zu jeder Stund',
Ei ſo hebt mir den Hand ſchuh auf!“

Und der Ritter in ſchnellem Lauf,
Steigt hinab in den furcht baren Zwinger
Mit feſtem Schritte,
Und aus der Ungeheuer Mitte
Nimmt er den Hand ſchuh mit keckem Finger.

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Und mit Erſtaunen und mit Grauen
Sehen's die Ritter und Edelfrauen,
Und gelaſſen bringt er den Handſchuh zurück.
Da ſchallt ihm ſein Lob aus jedem Munde,
Aber mit zärtlichem Liebesblick—
Er verheißt ihm ſein nahes Glück—
Empfängt ihn Fräulein Kunigunde.
Und der Ritter ſich tief verbeugend ſpricht:
„Den Dank, Dame, begehr' ich nicht,"
Und verläßt ſie zur ſelben Stunde.

Schiller.

J. Wertheimer & Co., Printers, Circus Place, Finsbury Circus

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